

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

SEE PAGE 14

THE LADIES *and the* PAMPHLETEERS

SEE PAGE 18

WILL THERE BE A
FLU EPIDEMIC THIS YEAR?

JUNE 1956



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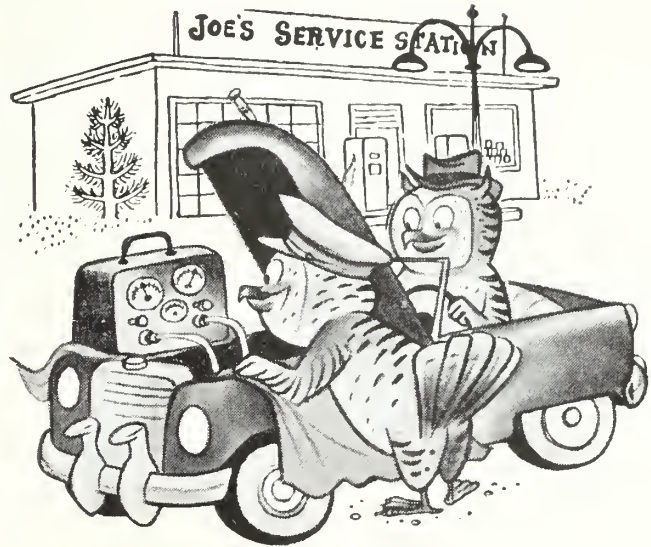
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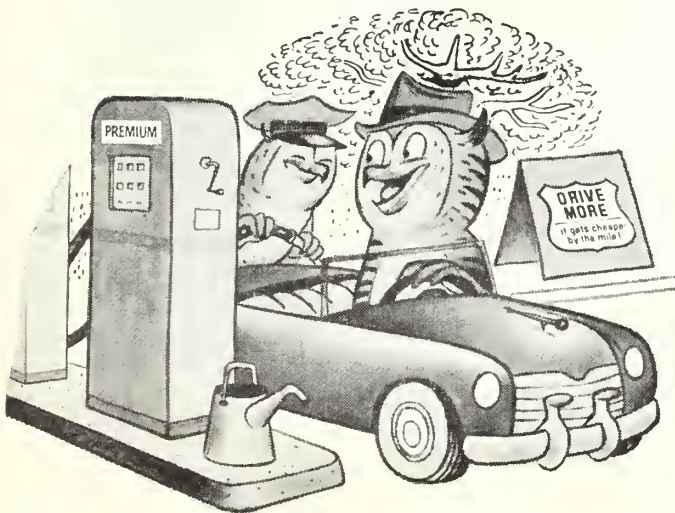
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Vol. 60, No. 6; June 1956

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

LEGION



Cover by Wally Richards

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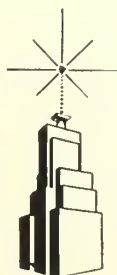
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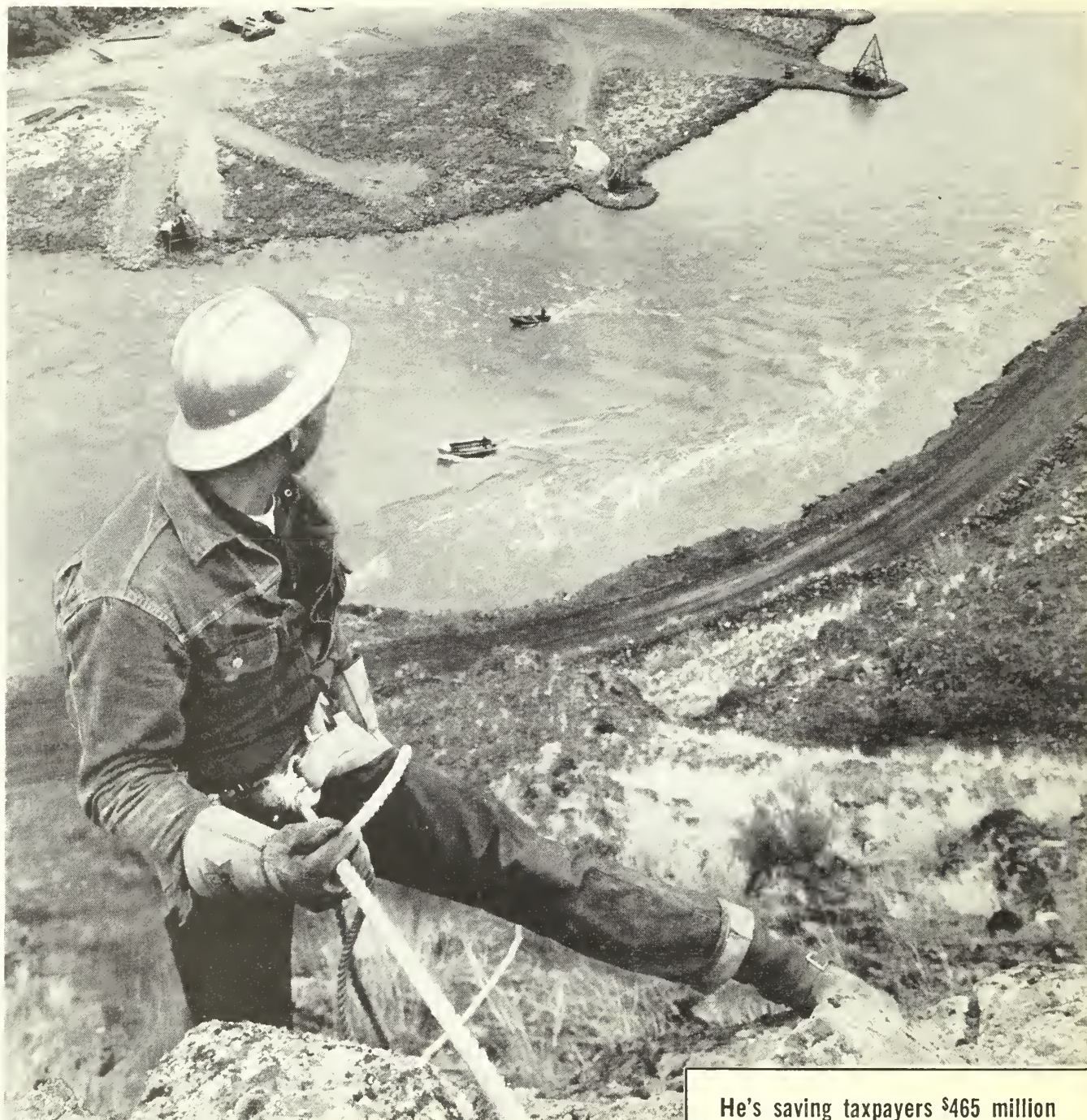
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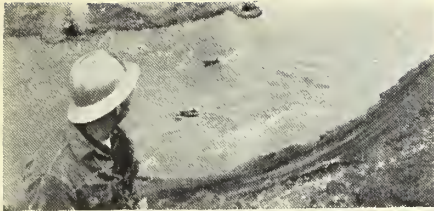
Electric Companies to double the supply of electricity by 1965

When you buy another appliance, or your family increases, you need more electricity. And it's always ready and waiting at the end of the wire. That's because America's more than 400 independent electric light and power companies can plan and build ahead for your future needs. They don't have to wait for an act of Congress or for tax money from the Treasury. Right now, these companies are building dams and power plants and such at the rate of more than \$2 billion a year with money from millions of investors. This is one of the important reasons why you get the best and the most electric service from companies like the ones bringing you this message—*America's Independent Electric Light and Power Companies**.

He's saving taxpayers \$465 million

One of the many places where independent electric companies are saving you tax money is Hell's Canyon on the Idaho-Oregon border. In the photograph above, an engineer scales the walls of this canyon surveying for a power dam to be built by the local electric company. Three dams along the wild Snake River in Hell's Canyon will double the electricity available in the local company's service area. At the same time, these dams will save you and other taxpayers \$465 million. That's how much this project would have cost the public if the government built it.

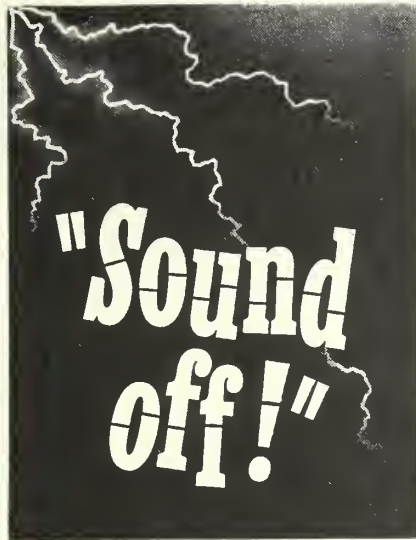
*Names on request from this magazine



How much tax is he saving you?

Here's about how much the people of each state save in taxes because the local independent electric company, instead of the government, is building the Hell's Canyon power project:

Alabama	\$ 4,300,000
Arizona	1,900,000
Arkansas	2,200,000
California	42,900,000
Colorado	4,700,000
Connecticut	8,800,000
Delaware	2,300,000
Florida	6,900,000
Georgia	6,100,000
Idaho	1,200,000
Illinois	35,600,000
Indiana	11,900,000
Iowa	5,600,000
Kansas	4,500,000
Kentucky	4,700,000
Louisiana	5,100,000
Maine	1,800,000
Maryland	9,100,000
Massachusetts	15,000,000
Michigan	26,900,000
Minnesota	7,800,000
Mississippi	2,200,000
Missouri	11,600,000
Montana	1,500,000
Nebraska	3,400,000
Nevada	700,000
New Hampshire	1,300,000
New Jersey	16,900,000
New Mexico	1,400,000
New York	68,700,000
North Carolina	6,400,000
North Dakota	1,000,000
Ohio	29,700,000
Oklahoma	4,600,000
Oregon	4,400,000
Pennsylvania	35,000,000
Rhode Island	2,400,000
South Carolina	3,000,000
South Dakota	1,100,000
Tennessee	5,400,000
Texas	18,900,000
Utah	1,600,000
Vermont	700,000
Virginia	6,900,000
Washington	7,300,000
West Virginia	3,300,000
Wisconsin	9,500,000
Wyoming	700,000
District of Columbia and Possessions	6,600,000
TOTAL	\$465,500,000



UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Sir: It is a known fact that Congress and Defense Department officials are toying with the idea to make some drastic changes in the present shrine of The Unknown Soldier. That is, to bring over to this country and entomb in Arlington National Cemetery another Unknown Soldier from both World War II and Korean conflict. The present Unknown Soldier represents the men of the United States of all wars who gave their lives to defend its integrity, honor and tranquility against its enemy. I, for one, oppose such a move to bring another Unknown Soldier from any war to be entombed alongside of the present one. The inscription on the present tomb is enough in itself to tell the whole world that we have not forgotten our unknown dead from all past wars and any future war we may encounter. It reads, "Here rests in honored glory an American soldier known but to God." To me, if we change the shrine of The Unknown Soldier in any way it will defeat the purpose of its being.

Thomas J. St. John, Jr.
Trenton, N. J.

WANTS GREEK EDITION

Sir: I receive *The American Legion Magazine* every month and like it very much. Since I have been out of contact with the English language for so long I have trouble reading the magazine and wonder if it could be published in the Greek language.

George Kostarakis
Messinia, Greece

PHONY ATTACK

Sir: The malicious editorial attack upon The American Legion by *The Chicago Tribune* is cause to suspect that an ulterior motive lies behind this gratuitous insult to three million patriotic American veterans. Disclosing perhaps more than was intended, the final paragraph reveals the editorial pitch, "It may become necessary for patriotic veterans to form a new or-

ganization with one objective: stop The American Legion from wrecking America." The veterans in The American Legion have fought too many battles in defense of this country not to know who its enemies really are. They recognize the tribe and all its fringe adherents whose special talent is the smear. Anyone who pretends to be protecting America from being wrecked by The American Legion is an obvious phony.

P. F. Costello
Kent, Wash.

LOSE SHORT SNORTER?

Sir: Following the war an ex-service-man stopped at a filling station in Victor, Iowa, and paid for his gas with a Short Snorter bill, as it was all he had and he was on his way to work on a new job. I was in the filling station shortly after he left and purchased the bill. If the former owner reads this and sends his address he can have the same. You must sign your letter as you signed the Short Snorter so I will know that it belongs to you.

Bud Lawton
Victor, Iowa

SAME OLD PARIS

Sir: I read with interest, in the April issue, the article "So This is Paris?" by Vernon Pizer. However, I would like to add a few remarks to correct the impression given by the author that Paris is now an American city. I was born in Paris, came to the United States in 1928 and never visited my native city again until 1954, when my husband and I spent three months there. After such a long absence, I thought Paris would be entirely different and I was pleasantly surprised to see that Paris was and is still the incomparable Paris I knew.

Gisele D. Lynch
Flushing, N. Y.

TO SAVE OLYMPIA

Sir: In Philadelphia, a nonprofit organization known as the Cruiser Olympia Association, Inc., has been granted an extension until December 1, 1956, in which to raise sufficient funds to save and preserve Admiral Dewey's Flagship, USS *Olympia*, as a national shrine. The permanent site for this vessel will be in the Delaware River not far from such national shrines as Independence Hall, Independence Mall, and Betsy Ross House. The USS *Olympia* played a great part in the Battle of Manila Bay, leading our ships to war against the Spanish fleet. The *Olympia* is the only armor-clad ship left of that period. She was on numerous assignments during World War I and brought back the body of the Unknown Soldier for burial in Arlington Cemetery. This organization is seeking contributions of work hours and materials, as well as money. Also, talk about this with your family, friends and neighbors.

(Continued on page 63)



From where I sit *by Joe Marsh*

She Knew It All The Time

Chances are, long ago your grandma knew just how to keep you from catching cold. Mine did, anyway. "Stay out of drafts," she'd warn. "Bundle up. Don't get your feet wet."

Then, maybe, when you grew up you found that the old lady's theories were considered old fashioned. Germs were the thing—and the way to avoid a cold was to avoid infection by somebody who already had one.

Now I read where scientists aren't so sure any more. Germs carry a cold, of course, but they now believe something else "sets it off"—something like drafts, wet feet or going without your muffler. *Grandma, take a bow!*

From where I sit, there's liable to be sound reasoning behind the old customs people believe in. "Early to bed, early to rise," for instance—or the practice of drinking hot milk or a glass of beer at bedtime. I'm not saying you ought to hold with these beliefs yourself . . . but you'd better get the facts before giving them the "chill."

Joe Marsh

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5TH AVE. W. 56TH ST. **EDITOR'S** C O R N E R

TAKE YOUR PICK

BY NOW everybody has heard about the great service done by the American Association of University Professors in calling attention to colleges and universities which are hospitable to communists and those who become quite reticent when asked about communism when under oath. Of course the pink profs didn't intend it that way, but by lauding such schools they at least advertised colleges and universities that should be avoided by parents who don't want their children subjected to the possibility of red indoctrination—Sarah Lawrence, Harvard, M.I.T., Johns Hopkins, and the University of Chicago.

Incidentally, and also inadvertently, the pink profs called attention to colleges which have had the fortitude, and Americanism, to fire professors whose loyalty is at least open to serious question. These anti-red colleges and universities are the University of California, Ohio State, Rutgers, St. Louis University, Temple, University of Oklahoma, North Dakota Agricultural College, and Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. There are other pro-American colleges, of course, but these at least merited the "censure" of the commie-serving AAUP.

JOURNALISM AS PRACTICED

FOR REASONS that are passing strange, many Americans are still in the dark as to what the AAUP was up to. Certainly they'd never guess from an account that appeared in the *Herald-Statesman*, of Yonkers, N. Y., where Sarah Lawrence is located. Under the headline "Professors Assn. Lauds Sarah Lawrence," the story fairly drooled with civic pride at the great honor that had been conferred on it by the AAUP. There was no reference, of course, to the various faculty members who had been kept on the Sarah Lawrence payroll despite their records of communist front affiliation.

Is it any wonder that most people know so little about communist infiltration?

MORE JOURNALISM

NOT FAR from Yonkers, in Mount Vernon, N. Y., another remarkable exercise in journalism was demonstrated on March 31. A few days before this date the local YM-YWHA announced an entertainment starring Pete Seeger, Paul Draper and Earl Robinson. There isn't room here to list the communist front affiliations of this trio; but the facts were

called to the attention of the organization, which responded by saying the show was a "sell-out." Which it was in more ways than one.

In any case, among those protesting the appearance of the three worthies was the American Jewish League Against Communism, which sent a telegram to the *Mount Vernon Argus*. This telegram was quoted in a front page story about the "sell-out" and it ran in the first edition. However, something strange then happened. In subsequent editions there was a hole in that front page story where the telegram had been. How it happened or why, we don't know, but it could be interpreted as a small obituary to freedom of the press.

EXAMPLE, NOT NECESSARILY GOOD

HOWEVER, you are likely to find this sort of thing in the biggest papers too, though it usually is not so blatant. *The New York Times* is an excellent example of this "interpretive journalism," as we have repeatedly pointed out. The latest, somewhat amusing example of *Times* journalism occurred soon after the income tax people closed up the *Daily Worker*, the mouthpiece of the Communist Party in this country. In the course of its story about this the *Times* made some statements that were challenged by one of the big red wheels. Not only did the *Times* print the red's letter but it also ran a rather abject apology for its transgression. Possibly this is as it should be, but we know of repeated instances when the *Times* has made vicious attacks on The American Legion which were challenged by indignant Legionnaires and we can't recall ever having seen any of these letters published. Obviously the *Times* doesn't regard us in the same light it does the reds.

WHY GET EXCITED?

STILL, maybe there's no point in getting upset about communism and communists. Today the person who believes in being rough on reds is considered out of step. In his community, unless he keeps his mouth shut while commies take bows and make speeches, he is likely to be ostracized by his neighbors.

And why not? After all, if good can come from cultivating the Russkys at the top level, why not be congenial toward them on every level? Why worry about Soviet agents who steal atomic secrets when we cheerfully escort delegations of top-level Soviet engineers through strategic factories, doing everything possible to satisfy their childish curiosity? Why boycott the chiseling merchant who peddles shoddy Soviet merchandise when we seem to be doing a mammoth, albeit highly confidential, business with the Soviet in strategic materials? Why worry about communist teachers when we invite to our shores a Soviet Deputy Minister of Education, to share the platform with a U. S. Cabinet member, or have a Soviet diplomat explain the current Party line to a class of Columbia students?

Obviously the happy-talk of Geneva has been effective, for the Russians.



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September 3-6



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YOUR PERSONAL AFFAIRS

Information that will help you with your everyday problems.

If you're like most Legionnaires, you're itching to start your vacation trip, and some (if not all) of it will be by auto.

You'll put maybe 2,000 miles on the second most costly thing you own (your house is usually No. 1). So you won't want your car to catch any mechanical illnesses. What is the best way to feed and care for it on a vacation trip? Here is what the experts from AAA, Chrysler, Ford, and General Motors have to say:

First of all (and, remember, our subject is mechanical care, not safe driving) what should you carry on the trip? Right off, don't overload yourself with junk. Do carry as a minimum: The tools you got with the car; the owner's manual (better review it carefully); a spare set of car keys; flashlight; driver's license; and car registration.

Before you start, check the little boxes below as you complete each chore:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lubricate chassis | <input type="checkbox"/> Rotate tires (all five) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Change oil | <input type="checkbox"/> Service brakes completely |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clean air cleaner | <input type="checkbox"/> Tune engine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clean or replace spark plugs | <input type="checkbox"/> Flush and clean radiator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Replace broken glass | <input type="checkbox"/> Repack front wheel bearings |

Unless these jobs have been done so recently that they can be considered up to the minute, don't omit any of the above-listed top ten. Moreover, inspect and check: Battery; fan belt; ignition system; horn; lights; and condition of windshield wipers.

Each day during the trip keep an eye on: Gasoline; oil; battery; radiator; tires (both as to condition and proper inflation); operation of windshield wipers; and electrical connections, if you have any doubts about them.

Also during the trip you may want to: Switch to premium-grade fuel to avoid the possibility of "spark rap"; keep the gas tank as full as possible (to prevent condensation of water vapor); let somebody else drive part time.

Finally, combine all service requirements into one stop as much as possible. And, unless you thoroughly trust yourself, don't attempt to diagnose changes in car noises, readings on the gauges, or manner of performance. It's time to head for a garage.

After your trip: Follow owner's manual on what service may be necessary; give the car a good wash with cold or warm (never hot) water in a shady spot; polish it if it has "spent pigment" on it; clean the interior according to the instructions for your type of fabric in the owner's manual; touch up nicks and scratches.

Fashion note: An old favorite—the cap—is very much in style again. Once the trade-mark of such notables as Babe Ruth, the cap all but disappeared in the U. S. after the movies made it the symbol of low-lifers. The craze for sports cars, with an assist from the college lads, is now bringing back a streamlined version. Prices: \$3.50 and up.

It should be no secret to any parent that children often have no seeming revolt against tastes and odors. They shove anything into their mouths. For that reason parents keep matches and iodine out of the kids' reach. Yet so many other things—not necessarily poisons, nor labeled as such—lay the little ones low that major cities now are setting up poison control centers. They keep records on illnesses and deaths, give information on what to do in emergencies, and study prevention.

In a typical month, New York City's Poison Control Center reported numerous cases among children from: barbiturates; aspirin; oil of wintergreen; antihistamines; toothpaste; mothballs; hair dyes; deodorants; disinfectants; detergents; kerosene; furniture polish; lighter fluid; ink; and—believe it or not—wine and rum.

Aspirin is far and away the biggest penalizer of childish curiosity and theft. Paint is near the top—especially in older houses where heavily leaded paints are gnawed by tots. Kerosene is likewise troublesome.

Authorities like Harry W. Raybin, technical director of the New York setup, concede that you just can't keep youngsters out of everything. But, he says, you can do this: Keep all medicinal preparations locked up; don't store cleansers and disinfectants in low spots.

"Mr. Service" in all 48 states



MILLIONS OF MOTORISTS APPRECIATE THIS CONVENIENCE CLEAN ACROSS THE COUNTRY, AND STOP WHERE THEY SEE THIS FAMILIAR GREEN AND WHITE SIGN



"MR. SERVICE" WILL GLADLY GET YOU FREE ROAD MAPS WITH ROUTES INDICATED, PLUS THE LATEST HIGHWAY INFORMATION—FROM TEXACO TOURING SERVICE



DRIVE NOW—PAY LATER. TEXACO IS THE ONLY PETROLEUM CREDIT CARD HONORED UNDER ONE SIGN IN ALL 48 STATES—AND IN CANADA, TOO



FOR TIRES, BATTERIES AND ACCESSORIES, THE FINEST PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND THE BEST OF CARE FOR YOUR CAR EVERYWHERE—SEE "MR. SERVICE"

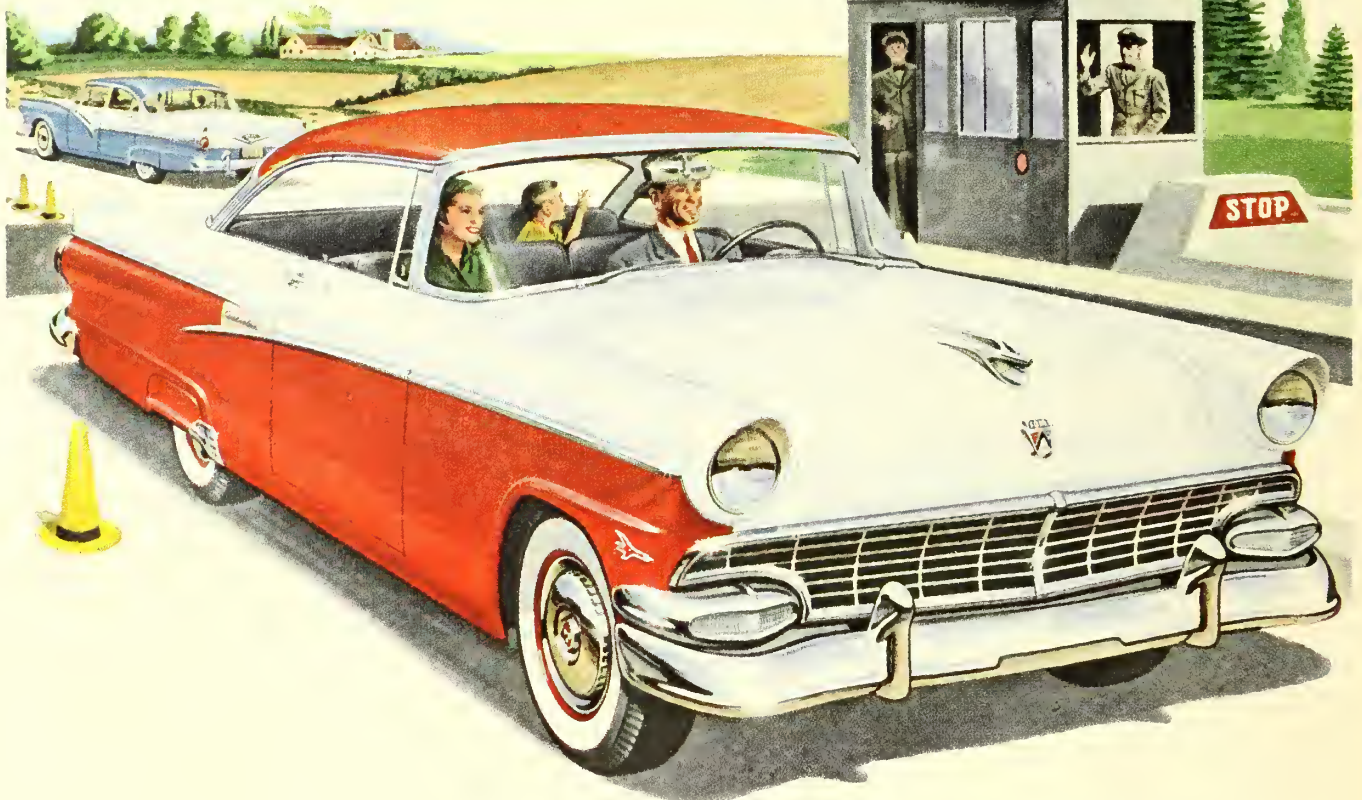


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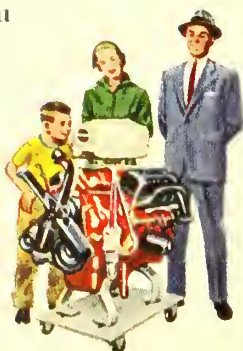
That's America's largest selling "eight" you're looking at . . . the Ford V-8. It outsells every other eight in the world by hundreds of thousands. And performance put the Ford eight out front!



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It's no secret that the V-8 is the kind of engine that gives you the most of what you want.

Without exception, the builders of costly cars use V-8 engines. And when it comes to V-8's, Ford takes a back seat to *nobody*. Fact is, Ford V-8's stack up with the finest—for just about the lowest price of *all*. For Ford has the most V-8 engine "know-how." Ford has built more V-8's than all other makers put *together*.



Up to 225 V-8 horsepower is available in most Fords . . . up to 202 in *all* Fords. And Ford V-8 power is really engineered for *your* kind of driving. You get better skedaddle for traffic . . . more zip for passing . . . more oomph for leveling hills.

Best of all you can be sure that Ford V-8 engines "live up" to their power. Ford eights are Y-block V-8's. Ford's extra "beef" way down deep in the engine makes for a more rigid engine,

smoother power and longer life.

Even Ford's Thunderbird-inspired styling says, "Let's go!" And to match this look of the future, you get a car with far more future built in. You get a smooth "Ball Joint" ride—a tough frame with 5 sturdy cross-members—huge king-size brakes—scores of long-life extras—and the extra safety of Ford's exclusive Lifeguard Design. Test Drive a Ford at your Ford Dealer's. See why "Ford goes first."



OLIVER PERRY

At the Battle of Lake Erie in the War of 1812 Commodore Perry's signal flag had this gallant motto.



BUNKER HILL

The pine tree, symbol of the Massachusetts Colony, was a part of this flag at the Battle of Bunker Hill.



CULPEPPER

Flags of the Southern Colonies often showed the rattlesnake and the warning to England, "Don't tread on me."

Famous Flags in American History



LIBERTY TREE

The colonists' reliance on divine guidance was reflected in several flags of the Massachusetts Colony.



TAUNTON

There was still a trace of English rule in the flag which the colonists raised defiantly in Taunton, Mass., in 1774.

FLAG DAY, June 14, marks the date of adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the United Colonies by the Continental Congress in 1777.

With some changes it was this flag which eventually became the ensign of the United States of America.

Many flags had been flown in America before the adoption of this one. Some were the flags of foreign countries establishing colonies in the New World. Others were the banners of individual communities and Colonies.

On this page are ten of the flags that flew in the days when the first Americans were fighting to establish their rights as free men and as a free Nation. They are now a glorious part of our heritage.

THE END



FIRST NAVY JACK

The first Navy Jack had the now familiar red and white stripes with the older rattlesnake motto.



FORT MOULTRIE

The flag which flew over Fort Moultrie in the battle of June 1776 displayed the battle cry of the colonists.



BENNINGTON

At the Battle of Bennington, Vt., both the stars and stripes were there, as well as the date of independence.



JUNE 14, 1777

This was the "Betsy Ross" flag adopted by the Continental Congress in 1777 for the United Colonies.



"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER"
FORT McHENRY

This shot-torn flag of 15 stripes and 15 stars at Fort McHenry inspired the writing of the U. S. national anthem.



From Old Baldy, shown here, to Luke the Gook's Castle, Ho was my companion.



Ho Chun Keuhn and the author.

LT. JIM HUFFMAN



Korean GI's spotting red targets in the rugged terrain.



Eight-year-old Lee turned up one snowy night. Ho and the author adopted him.

Our mortar battalion was supporting elements of the 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Division, on the central front.



IT WAS ALMOST dark when the truckload of Koreans stopped in the area where our mortars were dug in. Behind us, engineer searchlights stabbed silver fingers into the night, breaking their beams off on the forward hills, illuminating with a ghostly light the no man's land that lay between the enemy and us.

Little did I know that fate, pointing its finger in the gathering dusk, would provide an antidote for the bitterness that lay like lead in my heart. A reserve officer at 35, my assignment to Korea had been a bitter pill.

The Koreans jumped off the truck and stood forlornly in the dark. The sergeant in charge of the detail pointed at one. "You," he said, "work with the lieutenant here."

The man stepped forward. He was short and compactly built. He wore

tormenting my soul. Why am I here?

Our mortar battalion was supporting elements of the 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Division, on the central front. A platoon leader, I divided my time between my platoon and directing mortar fire from a forward observation post. Ho Chun Keuhn was always with me.

Ho was a jack-of-all-trades and a perfectionist. His barbering tools, surgically clean, were kept in a homemade box, each item in its appointed place. Sometimes while cutting my hair he would stand off to survey his handiwork from a distance, then step up to snip—a single tiny lock. At night, by candlelight, he sewed battalion insignia on uniforms with loving care, securing them with perfectly spaced, X-shaped stitches. Within a week he was the official platoon tailor.

Ho washed my clothes in typical

midable one. Ho solved everything but the roof problem.

He enclosed the tent in a stone wall four feet high!

The stones were carried laboriously from the bed of a stream about 50 yards away. Each stone was fitted into place so that the intervals between stones were no more than cracks, and in such a way that the wall was held together by the binding action of one stone upon another.

The total effect, aside from its protective quality, was one of astonishing beauty and symmetry. To the excited comments of soldiers viewing his handiwork for the first time, Ho simply shrugged his shoulders, pointed toward the stream and said, "Just stones." These stone walls, when rocks were available, became standard throughout the company.

Some parts of the Main Line of Resistance were indescribably barren, an endless procession of rock-strewn, dun-colored hills, thrusting up out of the tired earth in no discernible pattern. This vast expanse of nothingness, stark in the grip of icy winds and driving snow, sometimes enveloped the lightest of hearts with a terrible melancholia.

During these times I found, when relieved from watch, a strange and wonderful comfort in the candle that guttered in the hole we called home, in the warmth that flickered from the little tin stove, even in the interminable *thup thup thup, thup thup thup*, of the stove itself.

No great philosophy was developed or expressed. We were content to share the simple enjoyment of mutual love and respect.

The language barrier was a trying problem. Ho's English was poor, my Korean worse. We exchanged simple ideas with gestures and sketches drawn on anything that was handy. Ho had some strange ideas about America, engendered, doubtless, by the occasional movie he saw at the rear. Once he drew an Indian head on a ration box, a remarkably savage caricature with a painted face and a headdress adorned with feathers.

"Indian," he said, poking the sketch with a pudgy thumb, "no damp good."

Throughout the long nights on forward OP's, Ho's concern was always for me. If it rained or snowed and my part of a hole got wetter than his, he insisted that we change places.

"Lieutenant sleep dere," he would say.

"But Ho," I would protest, "that's your place."

"Lieutenant sleep dere," he would repeat, fixing me with a flinty stare.

I could not win an argument involving mortar and artillery fire was a for-

MY BROTHER



Out of the truckload of Koreans came one with the answer to the question: "Why am I here?"

By **BOB DYKEMAN**

sneakers, spotless army fatigue pants and a T-shirt so white it glowed like a radium dial on a wristwatch. His great shock of blue-black hair framed a face that invited immediate trust. A round face, strong without arrogance, happy without frivolity. We eyed each other. I smiled. Then he smiled. From that moment on, Ho Chun Keuhn was my brother.

That was October 1951, and for the next nine months, from Old Baldy to Luke the Gook's Castle, that random order, "You work with the lieutenant here," gave me a companion whose integrity and whose courage provided the answer to the question which had been

Korean fashion by pounding them on rocks. I have seen him squat for hours by an ice-filled stream, his hands constantly in the freezing water, rubbing G1 soap into greasy, mud-splattered clothing, while the haunting strains of some lonely Korean song issued from his lips.

The soldier in the field must frequently come to terms with his environment by adopting what the Army fondly calls "field expedients." Ho was a master improviser.

In one newly occupied area we lived in tents. The mental hazard of sleeping in a shelter that was exposed to incoming mortar and artillery fire was a for-



Anna Lord Strauss

Mrs. John G. Lee

Influential in selling the League on the Freedom Agenda was Miss Strauss, noted One-Worlder. As President of the League, Mrs. Lee found herself in the middle.

By RUSSELL TURNER

THE FREEDOM AGENDA Program is a venture in large scale popular education, dedicated to the better understanding by the American people of the fundamental principles of individual liberty, and the role that individual rights play in the maintenance of our system of constitutional democracy."

Thus the League of Women Voters describes its controverted program of local discussion groups in which Americans study and familiarize themselves with their benefits and privileges under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

A praiseworthy objective with which none can quarrel. None would deny that the more familiar Americans are

with the freedoms and rights they inherit from the Constitution, the more they will appreciate those freedoms and be prepared to defend them.

"The 'Cold War'," says the LWV, "has generated a spirit of anxiety and confusion concerning the amount of individual liberty that can safely be defended in an age of crisis. Some persons believe that the concern for national security already has resulted in undue curtailment of the individual freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Others are convinced that the curbing of individual liberties

even yet has not proceeded far enough to safeguard the public welfare. . . . [The FA program] is not committed to defense of any particular point of view."

Therein lies the rub. This is the reason the National Executive Committee of The American Legion has adopted a resolution highly critical of the Freedom Agenda program and calling "the attention of all of our members to the communist front connections of certain" persons connected with it, the reason it has been attacked by the Legion's National Commander, J. Addington Wagner, by many local Legion Posts and by many prominent non-Legionnaires.

For, as would be expected in anything financed by the notorious Fund For The Republic, the Freedom Agenda program in actual practice is committed to a "particular point of view"—the anti-anticommunist view that efforts to control and regulate the communist conspiracy have "resulted in undue curtailment of . . . individual freedoms. . . ."

Beneath a veneer of purported respectability, the entire program seeks to convince participants that communism in this country should be treated as just another political movement, that it presents no real threat to our form of government, and that statutes regulating it are neither justified nor warranted. Its entire tone is to categorize as "radical security-firsters" all who believe, as



these islanders we can be proud.

AMERICANISM, LIMITED

The Un-Americanism Committee of the Westchester County American Legion has lived up to its name by demonstrating a little un-Americanism of its own. If, as we believe, Americanism includes a deep reverence for the Bill of Rights and a desire that its principles be studied, discussed and understood, then this Legion group has indicated that it doesn't quite understand what Americanism is.

It has attempted to tar with the Communist brush a discussion pro-

Jim White, at the County meeting where he quietly read the report citing the front record of Freedom Agenda authors. The "liberal" press, led by *The New York Times*, reacted with a vicious, smearing counterattack.

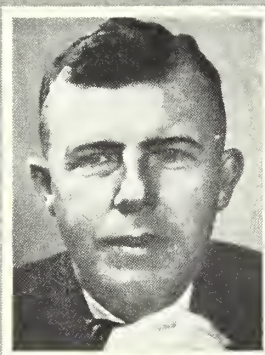
THE LADIES

Americans hold in the highest regard both the League of Women Voters and the forum method of discussing big issues. Here is how both have been exploited by left wingers.

and the PAMPHLETEERS



Y. M. Lomakin Zechariah Chafee
They work together on a U.N. subcom-
mission. Lomakin represents the U.S.S.R.



Robert K. Carr



Thomas I. Emerson



Walter Gellhorn

These three professors, representing Dartmouth, Yale, and Columbia respectively, have long been in the van of lopsided causes.

▼ This handcraft does an able job of covering up for commies and commie stooges.

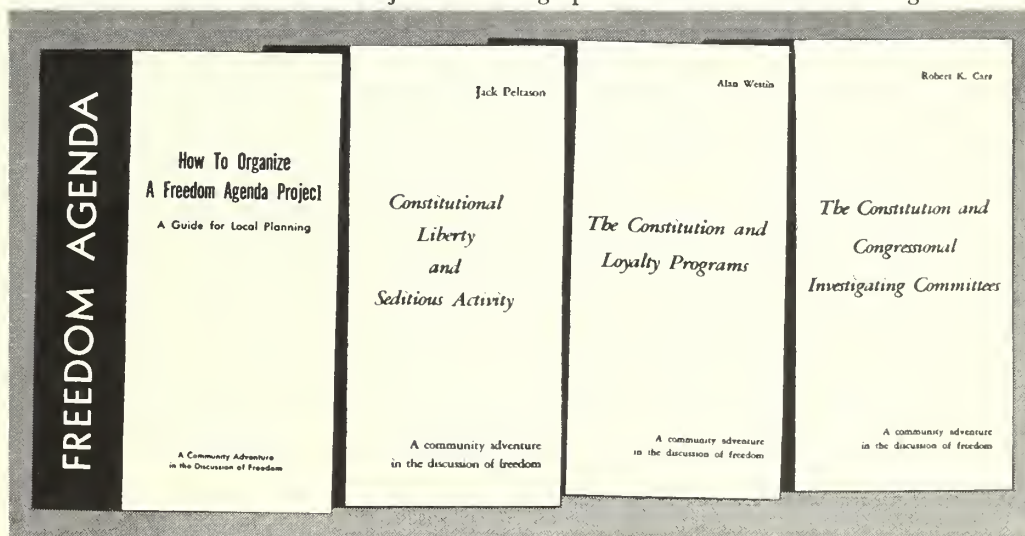
does the Legion, that the communist conspiracy is a threat to our government which, for that government's preservation, requires constant vigilance and strict regulation; who believe that communists, by their Machiavellian efforts to overthrow our Constitutional safeguards, have forfeited at least a degree of protection under those safeguards.

The poison is injected into the Freedom Agenda program primarily in the books recommended as background for the subjects under discussion. Secondly, some of the poison comes from individual discussion leaders.

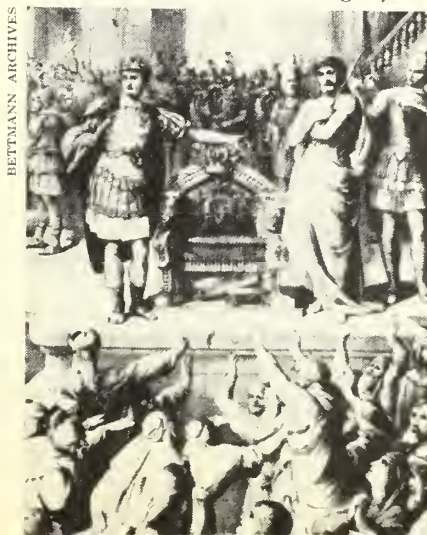
Basic reading for the program is a series of six pamphlets written especially for use as FA textbooks, each covering a particular phase of the broad field of Constitutional liberties. All six labor mightily to present an appearance of objective impartiality; woven through all six, in varying degree, is a basic adherence to the philosophy of anti-anticommunism.

Probably the worst of the lot is *Freedom of Speech and Press*, by Harvard Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., described in an introductory note in the pamphlet itself as enjoying "a position of distinguished eminence as a great legal scholar and champion of American constitutional liberty."

Nowhere does the pamphlet even hint that, as is the case, Chafee for more than three decades has been known widely as an active and ardent foe of any and all attempts to regulate com-



Chafee reprehensibly argues that commies are persecuted by methods similar to those
▼ that caused Christ's agony.



munists, that he has been affiliated with numerous communist front organizations. His background is hardly one to qualify him to write an objective or impartial essay on freedom of speech and press; it is strictly that of the partisan.

Chafee, in his FA pamphlet, is an able craftsman and artisan. His prejudices are worked so skillfully into platitudinous pieties that without careful scrutiny they might be accepted as fact. Antisubversive statutes to Chafee invariably are "sedition laws," leaving in most minds a connotation of undesirability; anticommunists are "forces of suppression."

He devotes many pages to comparing
(Continued on page 57)

That firearm you own may be worth only a couple of dollars, or it could bring a fortune.

By ROBERT UHL

NO INSTRUMENT made by man is as inherently fascinating as a gun. It has its own sleek, utilitarian beauty. And it symbolizes the most dramatic moments of life—battle, danger, adventure, high romance. Small wonder that no one ever throws away a gun, though he may sell it, trade it, give it away, or store it in the attic and let it collect dust and rust.

There are probably about 30 or 35 million firearms in civilian hands today. These include valuable antiques, souvenir weapons representing all our wars, hand-me-down sporting arms from every generation, outmoded but still serviceable hunting weapons, other guns that remain in use even though

cover the real antiques (by definition, an "antique" must have been made before 1830). All prices mentioned are approximations, and are *selling* prices—what you'd probably get for your gun if you tried to sell it to a sportsman or collector. If you wanted to do business with a dealer, you'd have to allow a margin for his legitimate profit.

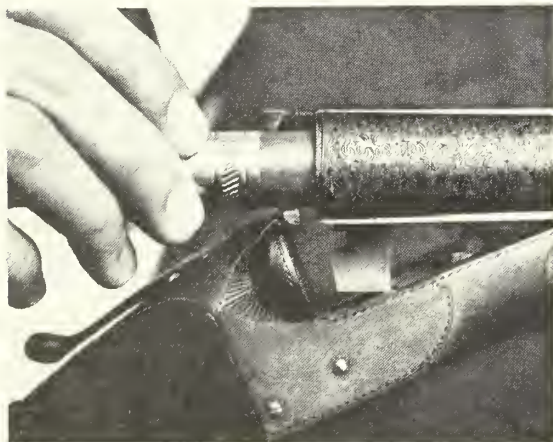
If you bought your gun new within the past two or three years and took first-rate care of it, you could probably sell it for around two-thirds of your purchase price, especially if the basic model has not changed. However, the life of a well-kept gun is almost indefinite, so in terms of use—its value to you—it's worth almost as much as you paid for it.

A majority of guns in use today are from three to 25 years old. Like everything else, gun prices have gone up since prewar days, although the increase is proportionately much less than for most items. The infla-

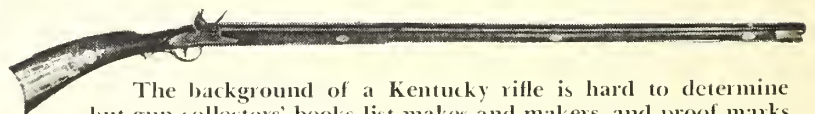
tion nevertheless helps to sustain the value of your guns. Back in the thirties you could buy a good bolt-action 22 repeater for around \$12, a pump action shotgun for about \$40, and the popular lever action deer rifle for as little as \$30. If you've kept those guns in apple-pie order, they'll sell second hand for about the same price you paid for them. The chances are, however, that they've



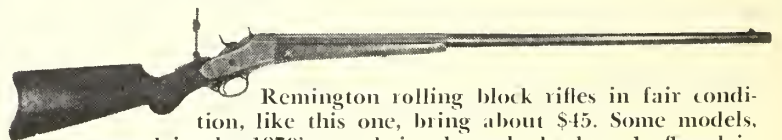
If you fell in love with the Garand you can now buy one legally and the price tag is about \$115.



A gun with Damascus barrels is likely to be a thing of beauty but dangerous. If you insist on using it, get black powder shells.



The background of a Kentucky rifle is hard to determine but gun collectors' books list makes and makers, and proof marks under the barrel help in identifying them.



Remington rolling block rifles in fair condition, like this one, bring about \$45. Some models, exported in the 1870's, are being brought back and offered in this country for about \$17.

they have developed hidden ills that make them dangerous boobytraps, and modern sporting firearms which are marvels of precision manufacture. Almost every one of these shooting irons can be turned into cash, ranging from a couple of bucks to the \$64,000 jackpot.

How much are *your* guns worth? Let's look into the matter, starting with those which are most numerous: modern sporting rifles, shotguns, and handguns in current use. From there we can go on to the souvenir weapons which Legionnaires lugged back from the last couple of wars, then we can take up guns related to the Civil War and the conquest of the West. Finally, we can

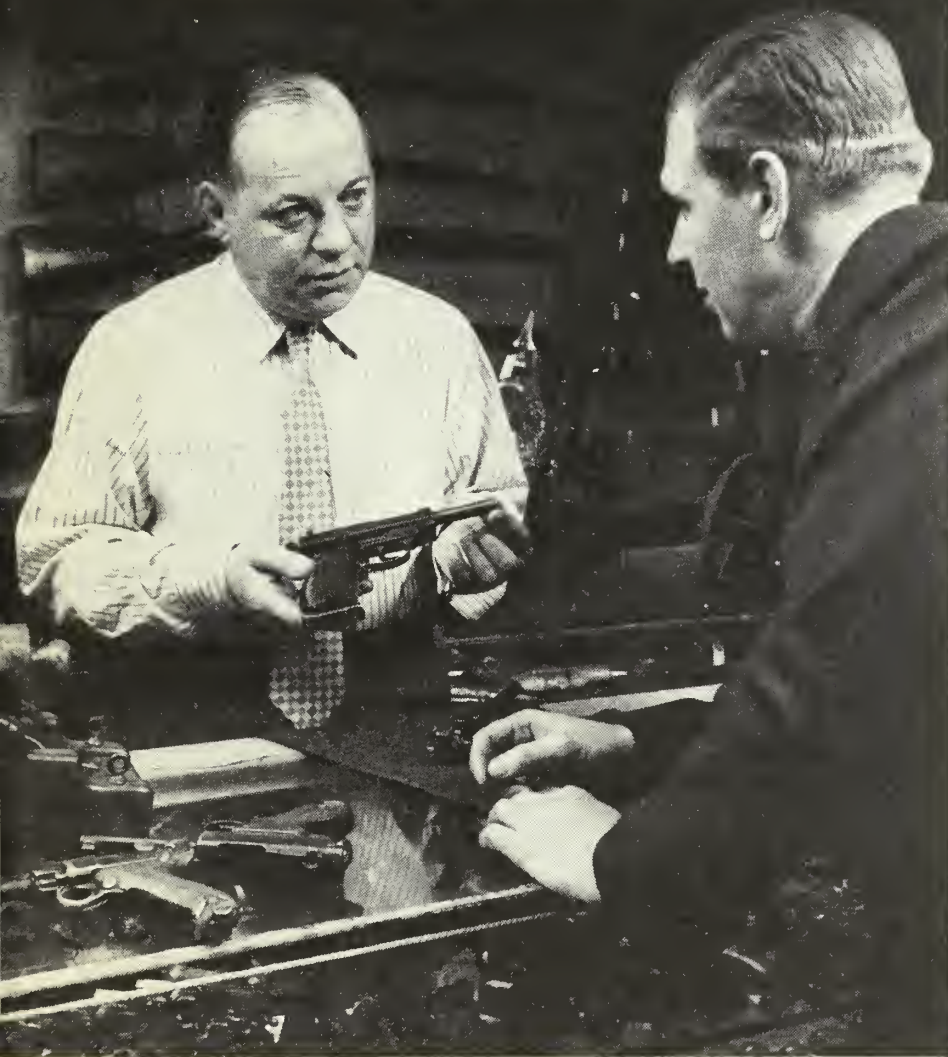


acquired a few scars from neglect or abuse. If those scars aren't too bad, your prewar gun would probably bring two-thirds of what you paid for it. Can you think of anything else—automobile, refrigerator, boat—which has depreciated so little?

It's a different story when you consider the value of these guns in terms of use, instead of the dollars they'd bring in. They're still serviceable. Your old 30-30 carbine will still bring down deer, and your old pump scattergun can still account for plenty of drakes or cock pheasants. But they're not in the same league with the guns being

← Converting a military rifle to a sporter is not difficult. Kits are obtainable for about \$30.

How much is your GUN worth?



made and sold today. The 1956 selections are lighter, safer, more efficient, and better looking. There has been more improvement in sporting firearms in the past five years than in the preceding 25. This has raised the standards of gun performance so much that the newer models have depreciated to some extent the value of earlier models.

A few older guns are worth *more* today than when they were made. Parker closed its doors at the start of World War II, and never reopened them. The Parker doubles were virtually handmade guns—the finest in workmanship and most expensive in price of any standard American guns. A current issue of a gun periodical has an ad offering a Parker trap gun for \$475, and another for \$225. The Remington over-

and-under, which was dropped because it was so expensive to make, will bring more than \$200 in the trap or skeet model—more than it originally sold for. There are a few other guns in this “heirloom” class—some of the Ithaca trap guns, and the Winchester Model 21, for example.

Such guns depreciate only through deterioration resulting from lack of care.

There's another class of guns—still-in-use whose value is hard to determine. They may be worth thousands of dollars—as much as the face value of your life insurance—but you wouldn't get the money. Your widow would. These are the thousands of guns which have suffered wear or damage—often hidden—which makes them potentially danger-

ous to the user. I ran into one of these last fall when I was invited to break a business trip with a spur-of-the-moment duck hunt.

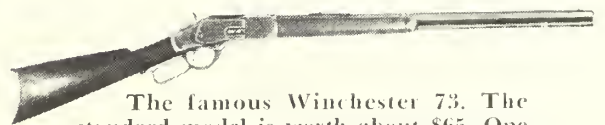
“You'd better take the autoloader,” my host told me. “You'd never be able to shoot my old double.”

When I looked surprised, he showed me a battered old shotgun and explained: “If you hold it the way you usually shoot, it'll misfire. The breech has worn loose, and the firing pin won't hit the priming cup. But if you *hold* it closed by pressing up with your left hand on the fore end, and down with your right hand on the pistol grip, it'll shoot fine. I'm used to it. It doesn't bother me at all.”

But it bothered me plenty, even though I was not behind the butt plate. Every time he raised that double-indemnity apparatus to his shoulder and pressed the breech closed, I shrank to the far corner of the duckblind and waited for the thing to blow up. Most of the time I spent hoping that the ducks wouldn't come within range, so he'd have no excuse to shoot. As it was, he missed some shots he'd certainly have made if he hadn't had to hold his gun together while shooting. And so did I! Thousands of rifles and shotguns still being used today belong in the junk heap. Not only are they a hazard, they are inefficient tools for any sportsman to use. Such guns are too often sold or swapped, usually landing in the hands of a beginner or a youngster. Any gun which is dangerous should be repaired and made safe, or junked. If it's retained for decorative or sentimental reasons, the firing pin should be removed to



The Sharps carbine was the first widely used breechloader. The Civil War version is worth approximately \$45.



The famous Winchester 73. The standard model is worth about \$65. One marked “One in One Thousand” brings more.

make the gun completely inoperative.

There has been a great deal of publicity about Damascus barrels on shotguns. Many of these guns are so beautifully made that hunters hate to discard them. They were made for use with black powder, and are not safe with modern smokeless loads. However, there is one company which still makes black powder shells for these

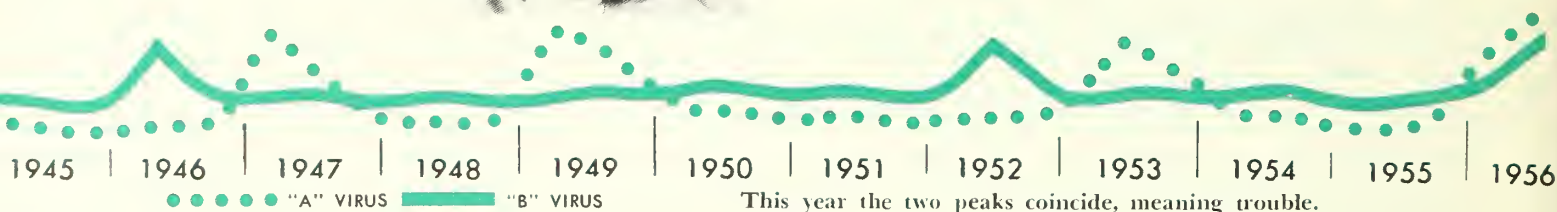
(Continued on page 54)

Germs are scattered in the droplets of a victim's sneeze.

ARMSTRONG ROBERTS



Will '56



By **TOM MAHONEY**

Two kinds of virus are converging on us

IF YOU SUDDENLY have the sniffles, a fever that rises quickly to 101 or 104 degrees, and you feel generally wretched, you may have any of half a dozen ailments, but this year the chances are that it will be influenza. You had better go to bed, call your doctor, and obey his orders as to rest and diet. This is still the only treatment for the usual case.

We now know that flu, the highly contagious respiratory disease of bitter World War I memory, is caused by variations of two viruses usually trans-

this year. Will one or both get you?

Pittsburgh team losing a Sugar Bowl game, dramatic indication that the wicked little viruses seemed to be following their cycles. Some authorities believe we will have an epidemic by the time you read this article. Others think it more likely in the fall.

The big question, of course, is whether

dug up without finding any trace of it.

Just where influenza first appeared in 1918 is still a matter of dispute. The British blamed France. The French blamed Spain, and this was accepted by many to the extent of calling it Spanish influenza. Others were convinced it was brought to Europe by North Chinese coolies imported to France for war work.

It began mildly in the spring, and at first was the subject of humor. A popular limerick of the day ended: "He opened a window and in flew Enza." This was even quoted by President Woodrow Wilson in a conference with



NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Doughboys were hard hit by the 1918 epidemic. Masks were issued to the troops.

mitted by droplets sneezed into the air. They are bigger than the tiny viruses which cause yellow fever or infantile paralysis, but not so big as the one that causes rabies.

Scientists term the flu viruses influenza A and B. The first seems to come every two or three years, and was common last in 1953. Influenza B appears every four or five years, and was epidemic in 1952.

Both forms, therefore, are due in 1956. The year began with a flu-crippled

our next or any future outbreak will be as deadly as that of 1918. There are good reasons for believing that it will not. For one thing, we now have antibiotics and sulfa drugs to control complications. A variation of the Type A virus is blamed for the World War I pandemic. This particular variation is now unknown, and even Eskimo graveyards of flu victims, which had been frozen since 1918, have been

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



Even baseball players wore masks during the big epidemic of 1918.

Indoor assemblies were kept to a minimum. Church services were often held outdoors.

bring a FLU EPIDEMIC?



Greater knowledge and effective vaccine may prevent another epidemic.

General Peyton C. March, Army Chief of Staff, over a civilian suggestion that movement of troops to France be stopped because of the flu.

But it was soon apparent that this was a different sort of epidemic. It was deadlier than any other influenza outbreak either before or since. Unlike other flu epidemics, it took its toll from young and vigorous adults rather than among the old and weak.

The scourge spread seriously and

swiftly through the Allied armies in France and, a little later, to those of the Central Powers. It also spread to all European nations, Great Britain, and the United States. The Army had 350,000 cases of influenza, and Secretary of War Baker noted that in the second week of October it killed four out of every thousand Americans under arms.

As it seemed even deadlier in the United States than in Europe, the movement of troops to France contin-

ued, but 142,000 draft calls were canceled during 1918. A score of Army camps were particularly hard hit with a death toll amounting to half the overseas battle deaths.

Col. John B. Rose's First Provisional Regiment of the New York National Guard "on the job of no renown" guarding the hundred miles of aqueduct connecting the Ashokan Reservoir and New York City, for example, escaped unscathed until two men returned from leave on September 26. A corporal fell ill that day and died October 10.

Within the next few weeks 500 men of the 1,200-man unit came down with influenza. Field hospitals were set up at Ossining and Newburgh. Thirty-three of the 500 died and those without homes were buried in the Rockefeller plot of Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in Tarrytown, N. Y. A granite boulder from Bonticou Crag on the line of the Catskill Aqueduct marks their graves.

New England was especially hard hit. Massachusetts placed a quarantine on public gatherings in September. Cities like Boston, Providence, Washington, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Denver, and Seattle closed all theaters. Schools were shut in hundreds of localities. In New York health authorities staggered the hours of factories and offices to avoid crowds.

Bank tellers and others wore gauze "flu masks" covering the mouth and nose but still the contagion spread. At the start of October it affected 23 States. Two weeks later it was in 36 and by the end of the year every State was affected.

In Philadelphia the death rate soared 70 per cent, and there was a shortage of coffins until they began to be turned out in the woodworking shop of a manufacturer of streetcars. The influenza death rate for the country was 300.8 per 100,000.

With the freakish exceptions of the islands of St. Helena and Samoa, the disease spread throughout the world in the winter of 1918-19. A quarantine of ports delayed but did not prevent its

(Continued on page 59)

INTERNATIONAL



Behind the PINK ACADEMIC FOG

Faculty politicians of leftist-liberal
convictions dominate most campuses and
presume to speak for all professors.



By DR. A. H. HOBBS

ALL AROUND US we hear that "a climate of suspicion and fear" stifles academic life; that teachers, cowed by "enforced conformity," "fear to discuss certain subjects." We are told that "thought control" is imposed by "faceless informers" in "Star Chamber Proceedings" where "denunciation takes the place of evidence" as "smears" result in "character assassination." Despite the shrillness with which these allegations are repeated, we are supposed to believe that there is also "a conspiracy of silence" because "dissent is regarded as disloyalty."

These and similar statements have been repeated so often that many people now accept them as gospel. And, though they are exaggerated, they do reflect conditions which exist in many areas of academic life today. "Pressures toward conformity" do exist, *but in modern academic life the pressures to conform to the code of liberalism are much more powerful than any effort to promote conservatism.*

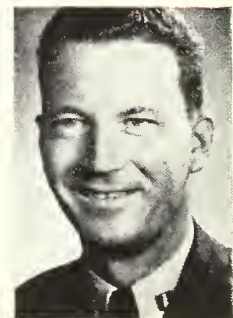
A climate of fear also exists, and the atmosphere of fear is dense enough to stifle some ideas, and to conceal practices which interfere with "the application of free enterprise to ideas." But the pink fog which emerges from the hot breath of liberal spokesmen creates a distorted impression and conceals the realities of academic life—realities which

are more jealously guarded than the privacy of an old maid's bedroom.

In contrast to the impression paraded before the public—an impression that a minority of independent-thinking liberals is bedevilled and oppressed by organized bands of reactionaries—many academic areas are virtually controlled by professor-politicians of liberal-leftist conviction. Most of these mortar-board manipulators are not communists—their character is not strong enough to face the realities of outright communism—nor are they formally united in any organized plot. Their control emerges naturally, from the characteristics of those who enter the profession, and from the nature of academic life.

While it is true that professors differ from each other, yet as a group they also differ from other people. Their specialized intellectual jargon gives an impression that their intelligence is superior to that possessed by others of similar attainment, such as lawyers, doctors, and businessmen, and that they monopolize some special commodity which enables them to inject truth into all of their pronouncements.

But, just as salesmen, actors, or professional wrestlers are drawn into their occupations by traits which suit them for it, and as a lack of the necessary qualities weeds out those not endowed, so professors enter and rise in their



Dr. A. H. Hobbs

A voice crying in the academic wilderness, Dr. Hobbs is almost unique among American professors of sociology. Finding errors in sociology and social science, he spoke out against them in his scholarly book *SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SCIENTISM*. For those who want to understand the tremendous influence of the social sciences, including certain fallacies that are often presented as absolute truth, a reading of this book is necessary. His latest book, *THE VISION AND THE CONSTANT STAR*, has just been released by Long House, Inc. A member of the Sociology Department, University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Hobbs served in Naval Aviation from January 1943 to March 1946.

careers. Their calling is one in which chances for large financial rewards are renounced in favor of the advantages of academic life. This life is characterized by freedom from severe competition, security of tenure, a minimum of regulation, and a maximum of expres-



Like oldtime wardheelers, the political profs keep other faculty members in line.

sion. It appeals to people who place a high degree of importance upon a low level of economic security, who dread competition, who have a strong urge for unfettered personal expression, and who seek guaranteed prestige to fortify their opinions.

A particular type of person, with a special set of preferences and prejudices, is most likely to take root and to flourish in the academic hothouse. Here exists a captive audience composed of inexperienced youths who, free from adult responsibilities and subsidized by their parents, are receptive to ideas which justify irresponsibility and which make governmental subsidies a virtue. With such an audience, professors easily acquire a reputation for independence and courage by attacking traditions of independence, and by ridiculing responsibility.

In the past the professor's specialized knowledge or his personal experiences were effective levers to elevate the professor above the level of common man. You may have heard the line: "I found in the quaint byways of Europe a veneer on the culture which we Americans—and when I say 'we Americans' I must confess that I sometimes feel more like a *continental*—have failed to develop, despite our vulgar wealth."

But with most fields of knowledge now popularized in picture magazines, and with millions of servicemen all too

familiar with foreign countries, such levers are no longer so effective as they were. In an effort to bolster their prestige, increasing numbers of professors now employ a new device. Seeking fresh acclaim, more and more professors become entranced by the visions of liberalism.

Academic liberalism is a vision with a double focus. It is a vision of a future in which personal behavior will be divorced from traditional moral codes and from outmoded loyalties; in which collective life will be free from the shackles of economic need. The vision promises to emancipate the personality of the individual and to guarantee the economic security of the group. Collectivism, internationalism, pacifism, racial and sexual equality, moral relativism, and a planned society shine in the focus of the vision, while competitive enterprise, patriotism, religion, and traditional moral values are dimmed virtually to extinction in faded contrast to its rosy glow.

The emphasis upon immediate pleasure (rather than on long-term happiness) and adjustment (rather than character and independence) measures personal behavior in terms of Kinsey's statistical morality in which any form of perversion is "normal" if more than a small percentage of people engage in it. Conscience is replaced by a comptometer. The collective vision is one of

governmentally guaranteed security. Both aspects of the vision assume that the problems of mankind can be solved by a formula, and that the liberals have created the formula.

Liberals are not completely blinded by the vision, but their sympathy for it leads them to accept its ideas even if they are only 10 per cent correct and 90 per cent demonstrably incorrect. Moral traditions, property rights, patriotism, and the limitations of science are not completely nor flatly rejected, but such notions encounter strong and stubborn resistance.

Indications of this liberal predominance can be deduced from general academic support of price controls, rent controls, parity programs, social security, TVA, easier divorce, U.N., birth control, sex education, and similar programs. Few, however, are so forthright as the college president (Prof. Harold Taylor, of Sarah Lawrence) who declared flatly that "The task of the college is to teach liberalism . . ." or the dean (Dean Wicks, of Lawrenceville Prep.) who opined: "If one were to single out a type that presented the highest form of danger to our world today, it would be the conservative."

Perhaps the most sharply pointed clue to the dominance of liberalism is the persistent, bitter, and almost unanimous academic opposition to investigations
(Continued on page 61)

By **WESLEY HAYNES**

WHETHER YOU'RE an old hand or are seeing Los Angeles for the first time at this year's National Convention—September 3 through 6—you'll see a huge, sprawling city that seems to be busting out all over.

Over the years, probably no city in America has had more insults flung at her head than good old Los Angeles. But she's good natured about it, and the funniest cracks are likely to be made by the natives. (In California anyone who has lived here ten years is a Native; twenty-five years makes you a Founding Father.)

Many of the world's ideas about Los Angeles stem from its opinion of Hollywood. The truth is, though, the good old days of hell-raising Hollywood seem gone forever. No more can you see Tom Mix whipping around town in a white cowboy suit and a white convertible. Today's stars frequently are their own producers: Joan Crawford, Producer, isn't going to stand for any nonsense from Joan Crawford, Star.

But a lot of us are going to miss L.A.'s giddy youth: the good old days when fun-loving gangsters practiced their marksmanship by shooting each other in nightclubs on Sunset Strip, or that time a bikini-clad starlet picketed a movie studio because her mean old bosses wouldn't let her play the roles she wanted.

Honestly, it's hard to talk about Los Angeles without breaking into a rash of superlatives. How do you go about describing a place that's the fastest-growing big city in the world, that already covers 453 square miles with such a fat lady's spread you can drive 50 miles and still not cross town? Los Angeles Harbor (the biggest manmade harbor in the world) and Griffith Park (whose 4,253 acres make it the biggest city park in the world) typify the city's burning desire to be the biggest and the best.

In its day, Los Angeles has been home base for a parade of gaudy characters. Shills and charlatans in politics, entertainment, and religious cults have found a ready market for their wares in Southern California.

I'm not revealing any trade secret if I say that Hollywood has spawned some pretty colorful specimens.

But the high tide of high living in Hollywood is now only a vivid memory. Most movie people today lead lives as straitlaced as that of a smalltown banker. (Oh, once in a while you hear of an exception—like the movie siren

NOLAN PATTERSON



Everyone seems to be on the move, in and out of the metropolis.

YAVNO



B. C. MITCHEMAN



There's no business like show business, and no other city knows how to dramatize this as well as Hollywood and its California suburbs.



The Biltmore Hotel will serve as Convention Headquarters for The American Legion.



The Auxiliary will make its headquarters at the Statler.

LOS ANGELES

The National Convention of The American Legion is an excellent reason for visiting L.A. between September 3 and 6. But there are other good reasons.



The Los Angeles Coliseum, which will be used for some of the mammoth outdoor spectacles staged at the Convention.



The Southern California coast is only a short drive away.



DAVID SUTTON

A new attraction since the last L.A. Convention is Disneyland with its many colorful amusements.

who was so sentimental she threw a party once a year and asked only her five ex-husbands.)

In between attending Convention meetings, you'll want to see some of the famous tourist attractions. By all means drop in to the All-Year Club at 517 West Sixth Street near Pershing Square for free maps showing movie stars' homes, and free tickets to television shows. And if you write them *before* your trip, they'll gladly mail you a tourist packet giving you a mint of information, including lists of hotels, motels, and trailer parks, and their prices.

If you're in Los Angeles without a car, it's easy to rent one. Unfortunately, it's not so easy to drive in the local rat race traffic.

A tip for out-of-Staters: Remember that the pedestrian is king out here, and if one starts dawdling his way across the street in front of you, you must pull up with a screech of brakes and cries of apology.

Though Los Angeles already has many miles of freeways—and more on the way—traffic is really rough. Even so, a tourist can survive a trip on the freeways if he'll:

- (1) Stay off the freeway at peak morning and evening hours.
- (2) Keep his eyes peeled for the right turnoff signs.
- (3) Never, never stop on the freeway. It's suicidal. Messy, too.

Whatever your transportation, you can zero in on these choice tourist targets:

Stroll through Olvera Street, colorful replica of early-day Los Angeles, where you can buy Mexican curios and dance the mambo.

See the city's oldest church (close to Olvera Street), the Church of Our Lady, Queen of the Angels.

Drive out Wilshire Boulevard—world-famed Miracle Mile—and stop at La Brea and Curson to see the La Brea Tar Pits, a rich source of Ice Age skeletons for scientists—and of jokes for Comedian Bob Hope.

Make a nighttime visit to Griffith Park Observatory, where you can view (*Continued on page 47*)



Coach Fulton Vickery of Post 492, San Diego, Calif., 1954 Champions. Responsible adult leadership is the strength of Legion's successful Junior Baseball program.

More than 15,000,000 youngsters have learned how to be good citizens through American Legion Junior Baseball teams.

IN THE 30 YEARS of its existence The American Legion Junior Baseball program has grown to be the largest youth sports program in the United States. Even the Legion, which is accustomed to measuring its many activities in terms of thousands of participants, finds the one million Junior Baseballers who play each year a formidable number.

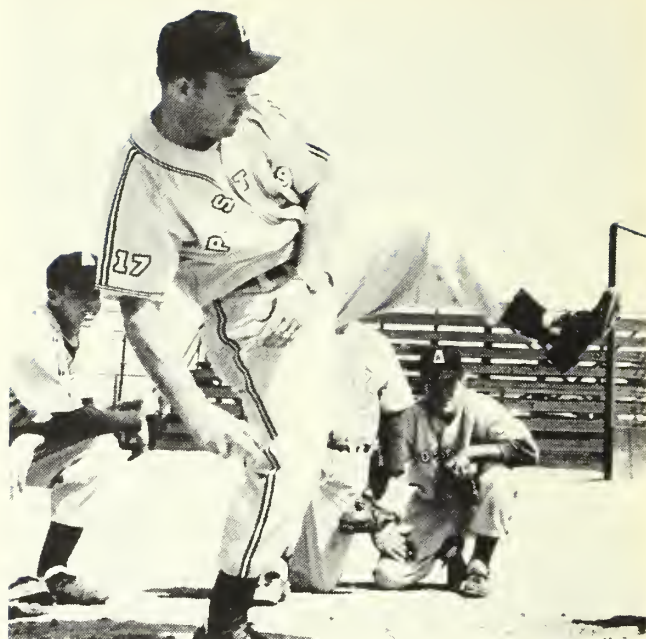
The more than 18,000 teams which compete annually under Legion auspices constitute the biggest baseball league in the world. Their influence on organized baseball is best shown in at least one respect by the fact that more than half of all major league baseball players are graduates of Legion Junior Baseball.

Impressive as the figures and statistics are, the thousands of Legionnaires who give their time to the teams find the value of Junior Baseball to be the opportunity it affords to teach youngsters the meaning of America.

The 15 million youths who have played baseball under Legion auspices have learned not only how to pitch, hit, run, and field; they have learned citizenship, loyalty, sportsmanship, team spirit and self-reliance.

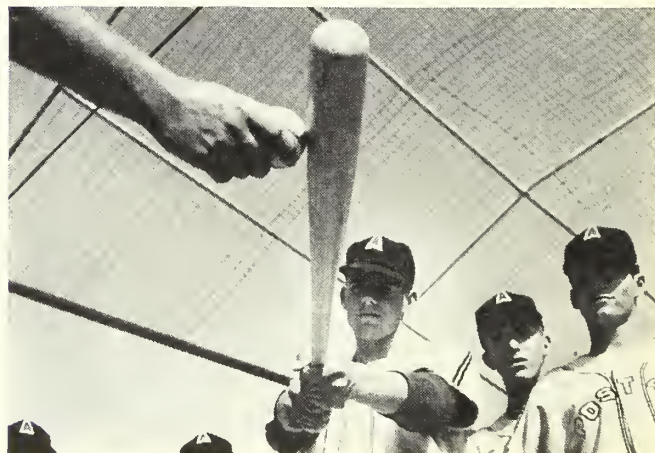
The adult leadership given by Legionnaires throughout the country and Hawaii and Alaska has been the backbone of the program. Winning teams and healthy boys with an understanding of what America has to offer them can be built only by inspired, persevering leadership.

On these two pages are some highlights of that sort of leadership which helped make the National Champions of 1954—Post 492, San Diego, Calif.—and the 1955 Champions—Post 216, Cincinnati, Ohio. THE END



Coach Vickery demonstrates proper pitching motion.

BASEBALL'S



Youngsters get tips on proper batting. Legion training has given many players a start toward pro baseball careers.



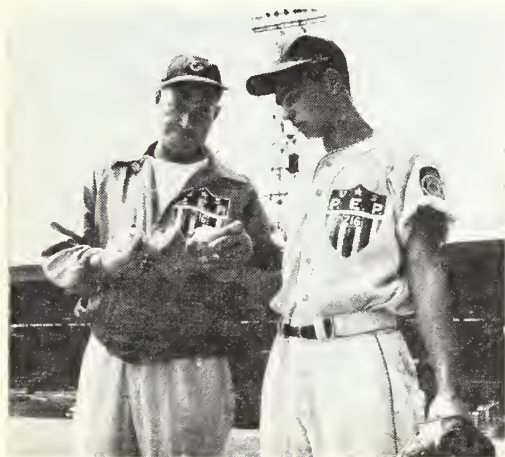
It isn't all practice and instruction. Close plays like the one above are a trade-mark of Legion Junior Baseball games.



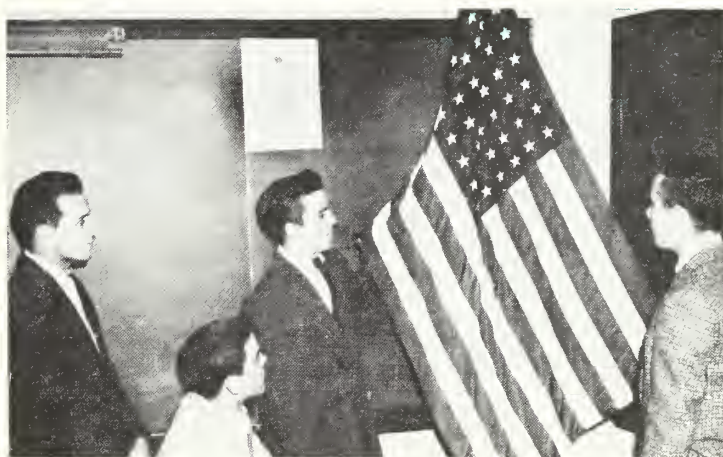
To prevent injury to muscles, players undergo supervised warmup before games or practice sessions.

BIGGEST LEAGUE

By IRVING HERSCHBEIN



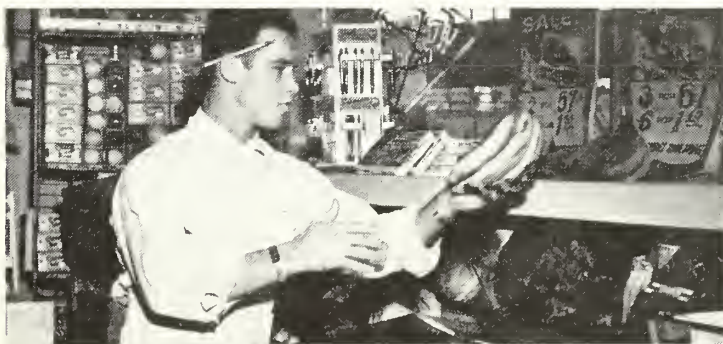
Bob Kenny, manager of 1955 National Champions from Post 216, Cincinnati, Ohio, shows pitcher Bill Beck the proper grip.



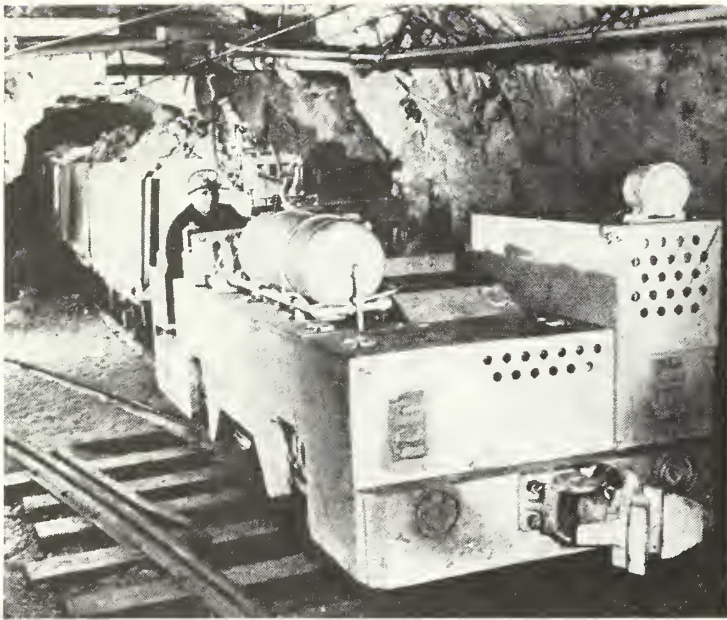
These teammates of Post 216 have learned not only baseball but Americanism under the training of The American Legion.



The end of the season. The team of Post 216 celebrates its victory in the 1955 National Finals at St. Paul, Minn.



It's not all play for the players. Frank Birri, "Junior Baseball Player of the Year" in 1955, works as clerk in a supermarket.



MINING Ore cars in an Anaconda copper mine at Butte, Montana.



FARMING Most of the agriculture is large-scale.



POWER The roaring waters of the Northwest, as at Grand Coulee Dam in Washington, bring prosperity to the country.

North-
**GO[^]WEST,
YOUNG
MAN!**

If you're cramped for room and opportunities, this is a place to consider.

By ED GRUNWALD & ELLIOT MARPLE

WHAT WE'RE going to talk about here are four States that comprise approximately 10 percent of the area of the U. S. A.

In these four States — Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana — everything is new except nature. And like nature, it's largely silent.

How would you know that Weyerhaeuser, whose headquarters is in Tacoma, is the world's biggest timber com-

pany? Weyerhaeuser doesn't say so; you have to ask a stockbroker to find out.

Oregon is the nation's biggest producer of peppermint, which you eat in candy or chew in gum. And for more munching, there are Washington apples, Idaho potatoes, salmon, oysters, wheat, berries, dry peas, winter pears, hops, filberts. Timber (pine and fir) grows like weeds. Underneath the ground are

gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc. On it are swift rivers that make electricity, food, and scenery (the Grand Coulee dam is the No. 1 power-producer in the U. S. A.).

Open your back door, and you're in vacationland. A 90-minute drive out of Portland puts you halfway up Mt. Hood. Between Idaho and Montana you can meditate in the stillness of the Bitterroot Range—terrain so rugged that for 300 miles not a single road of any consequence crosses it. On Mt. Rainier



MANUFACTURING Big employers such as Boeing require many workers. Shown here is a giant Boeing jet at the Seattle plant.



TIMBER A Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. farm assures continuing supplies of lumber.



DEFENSE A major industry in itself, employing thousands, is busy, sprawling Bremerton Navy Yard, in Washington.

you can chill yourself on the greatest single-peak glacier system in the country, then warm up in the steam that still oozes out of the old volcano. There is so much hunting, fishing, boating, skiing, swimming, and hiking that you get tired just dreaming about it.

The literature that civic boosters put out in praise of this wonderland is pathetically modest; Liberace's swimming pool in California gets far more attention. But, then, there aren't many civic boosters, for you could dump the combined population of Chicago and Detroit into the Pacific Northwest and have almost a quarter million people left over.

And those who live there came only yesterday. Oregon, the oldest State in the quartet, won't reach 100 until 1959. The others have over 30 years to go. Everything of a non-Indian aspect would fit comfortably into the span of a single lifetime.

What's it like to be in the Northwest?

To begin with it's no place for sissies.

The variations in climate and geography are immense. If you look at the region edgewise, it resembles a couple of ocean waves with troughs on either side of them.

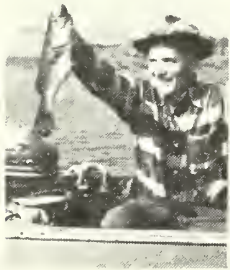
Start from the Pacific eastward. First, there's a coastal trough, indented by waterways—Puget Sound to the north

(it's closest by sea to Asia, handiest to Alaska), and the mouth of the Columbia River in the middle. Here the winds blow steadily from the ocean, making cool summers, mild winters, and lots of rain.

Then, still eastward, the Cascade Mountains rise in snowcapped glory, towering over vast stands of Douglas fir.

Now down into another trough. By this time the winds have dropped their moisture. It's hot (but dry) in summer, and the rich volcanic soil would be desert but for the irrigation projects that encourage unbelievable amounts of

(Continued on page 50)

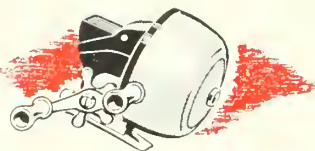


LEGION ROD AND GUN CLUB



By JACK DENTON SCOTT

THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE isn't fooling this year. It is planting six million catchable-size trout in Federal waters and in lakes and streams near Federal installations, 60 percent more than it released in 1954, many thousands more than last year. This means that if you haven't yet fished in our national parks, you'd better get going. The fish will be there and the rest is up to you.



BRONSON REEL CO., manufacturer of salt- and fresh-water reels, announces its Spin-King, No. 700. A closed-face spinning reel featuring a full-blown star drag on the right-hand side, it lists at \$19.95. Bronson has a full line of popular-priced reels including spinning, bait-casting, and fly reels. Send for illustrated folder, Bronson Reel Co., Bronson, Mich.

IN ORDER TO PUT more fish in your creel, conservation workers in Michigan have set up a cafeteria for pike. These predator fish are given a choice of menus; suckers, panfish and other fish are released in the pike tanks and careful tests and observations are made. The researchers are attempting to discover what sizes and types of live bait work best, how water temperature affects fishing, and whether climate and hour of day make any difference in feeding habits. These fisheries scientists are using the tubelike gastroscope to take food from the pike's stomach. Then the food is studied, and replaced with the same instrument, and the fish goes on his way undisturbed. Next in line at the cafeteria: Bass, panfish, and the warm-water species.

THE HIGH STANDARD Manufacturing Corp., Hamden, Conn., has placed an interesting handgun on the market. Called the J. C. Higgins Model 80 and distributed by Sears Roebuck, it is a .22-caliber auto-loader with 10-shot capacity, choice of 6 1/2- or 4 1/2-inch barrels, push-button magazine release, visible cross-bolt safety, adjustable rear sight, and silver medallion for your initials. With a single barrel, \$32.95; \$42.95 for the combination. It is well-balanced, nice pull, good sighting.

NOEL REECE, R. F. D., Payson, Utah, urges: "Put a pair of long-nosed pliers in your tackle box. You'll find nothing handier to reach those hard-to-get-at hooks. You can reach past the gills of small-mouthed fish, and save your fingers on pike and catfish. You can retrieve a hook a fish has swallowed, and the handy gadget can also be used to clinch on sinkers."

GORDON L. STROBECK, 707 Short St., Irwin, Pa., passes on what he calls "camp-fire insurance" advice: "When you go fishing, be sure to take along a couple of tubes of rubber cement," he says. "It is highly inflammable and makes an excellent starter for campfires, especially when wood is wet. If you happen to get caught in the rain and want to build a fire to dry out, just squirt rubber cement on twigs and small branches, then ignite. Make sure your larger logs catch by applying a little cement to them too."



IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in tents you should have the 122-page, 1956 catalog and handbook distributed by Morsan Tents of 10 50th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. It describes and illustrates umbrella tents, wall tents, cottage tents, play tents, pup tents, and lean-tos. All sizes and kinds. Prices. Also camp equipment. Morsan will send you a free copy of the catalog on request.

FOR NIGHT FISHERMEN, John R. McBay of Blair, Okla., suggests: "Wrap a piece of reflector tape on your cork, float, or jug and you will always keep them in sight. The reflection from your lantern will show them up like a country church." William H. Long of 9301 Pardee Road, St. Louis 23, Mo., says, "Keep an ordinary bull ring in your tackle box. When you get snagged, pull the bull ring open on one side and snap it around your line. Let it slide down to the snag. Then pull up and down on the line and it will loosen your hook."

(Continued on page 53)

DON'T FORGET!

You can provide
LUCKIES by the case
**TAX-FREE (LESS THAN
8¢ A PACK)** for
shipment to one or
all of the following
service groups:

- ★ **V.A. HOSPITALS**
- ★ **STATE HOSPITALS AND
SIMILAR HOSPITALS IN
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**
- ★ **ARMY, AIR FORCE, NAVY
AND MARINE HOSPITALS**
- ★ **U.S. ARMED FORCES IN
KOREA**

Cases available in two sizes:

• **500-PACK CASE . . \$39³⁰**

• **100-PACK CASE . . \$7⁸⁶**

(Price subject to change without notice)

Send today for your
Lucky Strike order blank

Mail this coupon

The American Tobacco Company

111 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:

Please send me Lucky Strike order blank(s) with which I may provide TAX-FREE Luckies by the case for shipment to:

(Check those desired)

- ☐ Veterans Administration Hospitals
- ☐ Army, Air Force, Navy & Marine Hospitals
- ☐ U.S. Armed Forces in Korea
- ☐ State Hospitals and Similar Hospitals in The District of Columbia

Your Name

Address

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State

A.L.

**LIGHT UP
A LUCKY**
it's light-up time

"IT'S TOASTED"
to taste better!

**LUCKY
STRIKE**
"IT'S TOASTED"

CIGARETTES



LUCKY FANS. With Luckies along, you're 'way ahead of the game. You see, Lucky Strike means fine tobacco—good-tasting tobacco that's **TOASTED** to taste even better. Outdoors or indoors, Luckies are the best-tasting cigarette you ever smoked!

LUCKIES
TASTE BETTER
Cleaner, Fresher, Smoother!

... Speaking For America—350,000 Young Orators

National Oratorical Contest Gives Boys and Girls Training in Citizenship

IN 1938, after several years of successful competition in various Departments, the National Oratorical Contest was begun with 4,000 contestants representing 11 Departments.

By 1956 more than 350,000 boys and girls and 47 Departments were engaged in the 19th Annual National High School Oratorical Contest. For the lucky four who made their way against strong competition to the National Finals in St. Louis, Mo., there was \$8,000 in scholarships waiting.

The 1956 Finals were held in the auditorium of Beaumont High School before a packed house. The four finalists were Daniel A. Duckworth, Cleveland, Tenn., Robert L. Durard, San Jose, Calif., Galen Hanson, Benson, Minn., and David Lamarche, Brattleboro, Vt.

As in past years the theme of the prepared oration was the Constitution of the United States of America.

In keeping with the American Legion Americanism program of fostering good citizenship and developing leaders, the Oratorical Contest is designed to give every entrant the opportunity to learn and benefit from his participation. In a sense the contest is a means of reaching by doing. By reading, writing, thinking, and talking about the Constitution the 350,000 high school students learn to understand and appreciate it.

In this year's Finals 18-year-old Dan Duckworth took as his theme the sovereignty of the people in an oration called "We, the People." The speech won the first prize—a \$4,000 scholarship.

All Americans could take pride in young Dan Duckworth's ringing description of America's strength and pride. He said, "In the past thousands of Americans have given 'the last full measure of devotion' in the defense of our country. Today they again stand ready to fight and to die, if necessary, for our American way of life. But our country does not need men who are willing to die for her. What America needs today more than anything else is people who are willing to live for their country . . . people who feel obligated by duty and conscience to defend all of the basic principles that are contained in our Constitution. . . ."

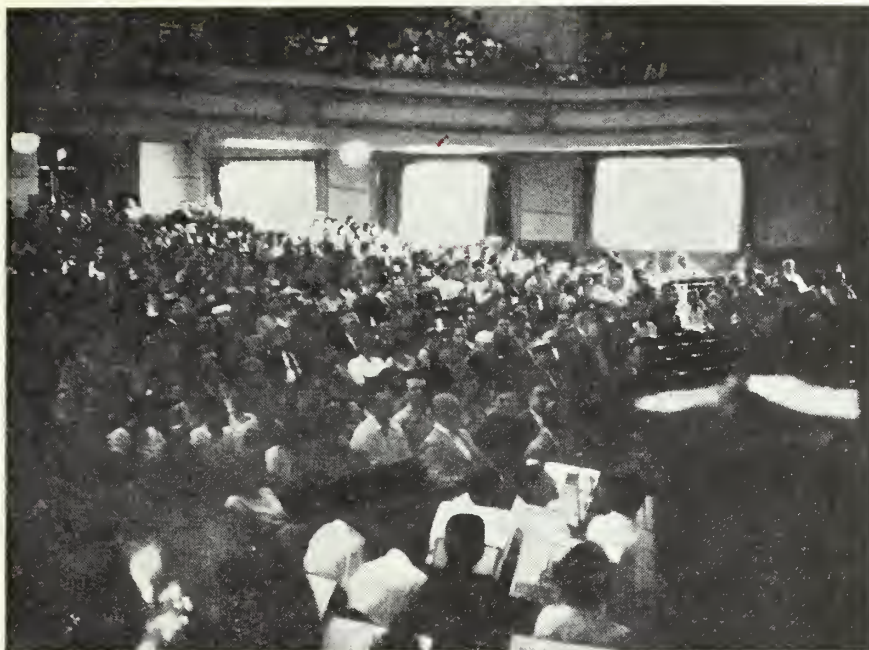
National Oratorical Champion Dan Duckworth helped to set some of the many records rung up by contestants this year. Dan was the first contestant to be a National Prize winner two years



Daniel Duckworth as he delivered his prize-winning speech in the Finals.



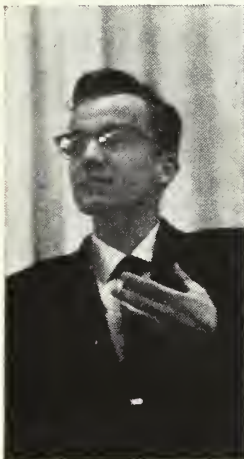
Left to right: Robert L. Durard, San Jose, Calif., David Lamarche, Brattleboro, Vt., Daniel Duckworth, Cleveland, Tenn., and Galen Hanson, Benson, Minn.



Part of the audience of more than 2,000 who saw the contest. ▲



Officials saluting the colors before the contest began. ▲



David Lamarche
Fourth Place



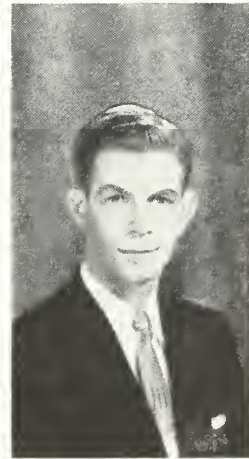
Tabulators checking
contestants' scores.



Galen Hanson
Third Place



Timekeeper with
warning card.



Robert Durard
Second Place

in a row. Last year he won fourth place in the Finals.

Another record was set by the 18 girls who won State championships—a new high mark for girl contestants.

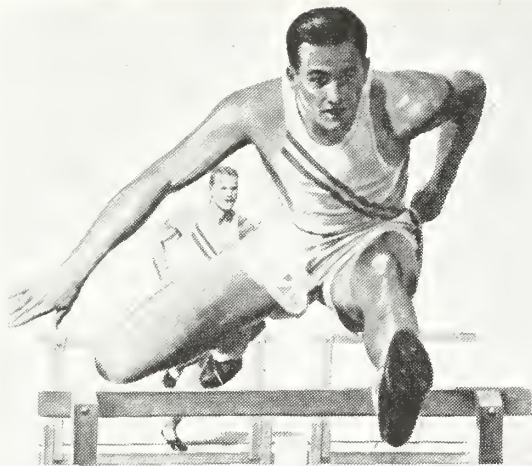
Dan Duckworth probably was heard by more persons than any other Orator in the history of the National Oratorical Contest. One week after winning the Finals, Dan came to New York City and appeared on the National Broadcasting Company TV program *Today* with Dave Garroway.

During the telecast National Commander J. Addington Wagner presented Dan with his scholarship, and the nationwide TV audience had an opportunity to hear Dan deliver some excerpts from his speech. When asked if his parents were watching him on the show Dan said, "Yes. The whole town of Cleveland has been alerted!" THE END



The happy winner of the National Finals poses smilingly with his proud parents.

PHOTOS BY GEORGE HARRIS



You Can Send the U.S. to Australia-



An Opportunity for All Patriotic Americans to Help

During this, our 150th Anniversary Year, we of Colgate-Palmolive feel particularly fortunate in joining with you—the American public—in doing our bit to help send the U. S. Olympic Team to Australia to participate in the 1956 Olympic Games.

The U. S. Olympic Committee must select, organize and equip our best amateur athletes. All items of direct expense must be paid for by sports-loving Americans because there is no subsidy or other financial assistance available from any branch of government. America relies entirely on each citizen's contributions and self-sacrifice . . . because that's the way a democracy works.

Every generous-hearted American who desires to see the Olympic Games tradition perpetuated will want to help. That is why, with the sanction and co-operation of the U. S. Olympic Committee, we invite you to participate in this unique and personally rewarding fund-raising effort.

W. L. Sims

President, COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY



Now! THE FIRST 1,000,000 BOX TOPS AND WRAPPERS from Colgate-Palmolive Soaps, Detergents and Toiletries WORTH 10¢ EACH TO OUR OLYMPIC TEAM!

Yes! The first million box tops and sets of wrappers from your purchases of Colgate-Palmolive products illustrated below—turned in between now and July 15, 1956—will directly benefit the U. S. Olympic Team. And—for this reason: The Colgate-Palmolive Company will

pay the U. S. Olympic Committee ten cents in cash for each such box top or set of 3 soap wrappers which you turn in on or before July 15, 1956. The money will be used by the U. S. Olympic Committee to help defray the expenses of our Team.

Start Turning Them In NOW! HERE'S HOW!

Many dealers provide a special receptacle where you can deposit your Colgate-Palmolive box tops and wrappers in the required quantities as outlined below. Others will be glad to accept and turn over to a Colgate representative. Or, if you prefer, send direct to OLYMPIC FUND, P. O. Box 84-C, Mt. Vernon 10, N.Y.

Box tops and wrappers accompanying entries in the Olympic Contest will be counted toward the 1,000,000 box tops and wrappers

that will be redeemed. So, if you wish to compete for big prizes and *at the same time* contribute your box tops and wrappers to the Olympic Fund, see details of the BIG OLYMPIC CONTEST described on next page.

But—whether or not you enter the Contest—the first million box tops and sets of wrappers from the following products will be redeemed at the rate of 10¢ each IN CASH and turned over to the Olympic Committee.

PALMOLIVE SOAP
(3 Wrappers)
COLGATE DENTAL CREAM
(Both Carton End-Flops)
VETO CREAM DEODORANT
(Both Carton End-Flops)
CASHMERE BOUQUET SOAP
(3 Wrappers)

FAB (1 Box Top)
HALO SHAMPOO
(Both Carton End-Flops)
CASHMERE BOUQUET TALC
(Sales Slip)
AD (1 Box Top)

VEL (1 Box Top)
AJAX (Port of Label)
PALMOLIVE RAPID-SHAVE
(Sales Slip)
PALMOLIVE SHAVE CREAM
(Both Carton End-Flops)



Can Help U.S. Olympic Team and to Victory!



AND—YOU MAY WIN FOR YOURSELF AND GUEST A TRIP TO THE 1956 OLYMPIC GAMES
(Melbourne, Australia—) **ALL EXPENSES PAID OR ONE OF 510 ADDITIONAL PRIZES!**
Nov. 22-Dec. 8, 1956

4 FIRST PRIZES!

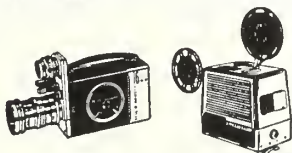
4 TRIPS FOR TWO—MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, AND RETURN—VIA PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS!



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Model #842. Six tiny transistors replace bulky tubes—never wear out. Transistor energizers last at least 1,500 hours. Magnificent tone and plenty of power. Genuine leather case with carrying handle—full-vision dial.

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I THINK EVERY AMERICAN SHOULD SUPPORT THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC TEAM BECAUSE (25 extra words or less)

Hints To Help You Win! One of our greatest hopes for lasting peace is the Olympic Games; for through the Games we further international understanding and good will among all nations, races and political groups. You might write: "... because IT FOSTERS THE IDEALS OF SPORTSMANSHIP, CHIVALRY AND FRIENDSHIP IN COMPETITORS AND SPECTATORS ALIKE."

But ... you can do better. Remember, it's *what* you say—not how you say it—that counts.

Contest Rules

- 1 Enter the contest as often as you like. Use Official Entry Blank at right or get additional Entry Blanks from your dealer. Each entry must be accompanied by box tops, wrappers and/or other proof of purchase as outlined on opposite page.
- 2 Entries must be the original work of the contestant and will be judged by The Reuben H. Donnelley Corp. on the basis of originality, appropriateness to the subject, and interest. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties. Only one prize to a family. Judges' decisions will be final. Income Taxes on the prizes must be paid by winners.
- 3 Contest closes with entries postmarked not later than midnight, July 15, 1956, and received by the judges not later than July 22. Contest limited to residents of the Continental United States, Alaska and Hawaii, and subject to Federal, State and local regulations. All entries become the property of Colgate-Palmolive Co. and none will be returned.
- 4 Employees of Colgate-Palmolive Co., its subsidiaries, advertising agencies and their families, members of the Olympic Committee and their families are not eligible to compete. Winners will be notified by mail following close of contest. Complete list of winners available two months after close of contest to any contest entrant who encloses a self-addressed, stamped envelope with entry.

OFFICIAL ENTRY BLANK

Be Sure To Put Enough Postage On Your Entry

I THINK EVERY AMERICAN SHOULD SUPPORT THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC TEAM BECAUSE

_____ (25 extra words or less)

OLYMPIC GAMES CONTEST
P. O. Box 3-A
Mount Vernon 10, N. Y.

Name _____
(Please Print)

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Gentlemen: On this entry blank, I have completed the Contest Sentence in 25 extra words or less. I also enclose the required box top, soap wrappers, carton end-flaps, part of label OR sales slip as outlined in this advertisement.



The man who named Tombstone, Arizona



THE SURPRISED government scout from Camp Huachuca reined his horse to a stop at the sight of Ed Schieffelin. And when Schieffelin admitted he was actually living and prospecting in Apache country, the scout warned him, "All you'll ever find'll be your tombstone."

But Schieffelin didn't scare easy. When he struck a silver lode in the desolate, dangerous hills of Arizona Territory, he called his first mine "Tombstone." And, unknowingly, he gave a name to a borning, brawling community soon to be notorious as one of frontier America's tough towns.

The Tombstone mine itself never amounted to anything. But Schieffelin just kept on prospecting — and within a few years, he turned out to be a millionaire. The hills he had risked his life in were practically made of silver.

Today's Ed Schieffelins are hunting uranium ore with Geiger counters, but their spirit is the same. And it is only part of the spirit of 165 million Americans who stand behind U. S. Series E Savings Bonds—who, by being the people they are, make these Bonds one of the finest investments in the entire world.

And, for an American, the very finest investment. Why not help your country—and, very importantly, yourself, by buying Bonds regularly? And hold on to them!

It's actually easy to save money—when you buy Series E Savings Bonds through the automatic Payroll Savings Plan where you work! You just sign an application at your pay office; after that your saving is done *for* you. The Bonds you receive will pay you interest at the rate of 3% per year, compounded semiannually, when held to maturity. And *after* maturity they go on earning 10 years *more*. Join the Plan today. Or invest in Bonds regularly where you bank.

Safe as America — U. S. Savings Bonds

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A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

JUNE 30 IS LAST DAY TO APPLY FOR INDIANA KOREA BONUS:

All applications for the Indiana Korea bonus must be postmarked not later than June 30, 1956. . . . Applications should be mailed to: Bonus Division, 431 North Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind. . . . Application forms are obtainable from all county service officers as well as veterans organizations' service officers in Indiana. . . . They may also be obtained by writing to the State bonus division at the above address.

* * * *

SEEKS TO PROTECT VET FROM REFUNDING OVERPAYMENT OF SERVICE PAY:

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (N. Y.) has prepared a bill for the House of Representatives to relieve certain veterans from liability for repayment of amounts erroneously paid to them while members of the Armed Forces. . . . Keating's bill is specifically aimed at protecting veterans from any obligation to repay if the overpayment is discovered after the veteran has been honorably discharged from the Armed Forces. . . . He cited cases in which veterans had been asked to repay for errors in service pay that had been discovered as long as four years after the veteran was honorably discharged.

* * * *

VA DECENTRALIZING DEATH CLAIMS AT LAST:

A long standing ambition of American Legion service officers is at last being put fully into effect by the Veterans Administration. . . . On June 11 of this year, the VA will decentralize to its regional offices the handling of all claims against it arising from the death of a veteran. . . . The decentralization will apply only to new death claims. . . . It will not apply in those cases in which the VA is already paying benefits, or inactive cases related to the death of veterans in previous years.

Result will be that, throughout continental United States, claims from widows and children of deceased veterans for government life insurance, compensation, pension, and burial allowances will be handled at nearby VA regional offices, instead of in the three district offices as previously. . . . This step, as Legion service officers had urged for years, would vastly speed up the settling of such claims for widows and children of veterans. . . . No longer will a widow in Idaho be delayed by the handling of service life insurance or burial allowances in far away St. Paul, Minnesota. . . . The VA regional office in Boise, Idaho, will handle such claims. . . . The regional office in Montgomery, Alabama will handle death claims in Alabama previously handled in Philadelphia. . . . This change, which must result in better service, illustrates the value of The American Legion's national annual Rehabilitation Conference held in Washington each March. . . . The service officers at this annual meeting pleaded for many years with the VA representatives to take this step. . . . Last year the VA decentralized death claims, on a trial basis, from the Denver office to 21 VA

regional offices in 14 Southwest and Western States. . . . As a result of this trial run of decentralization, the VA proved to itself that the long urging of the service officers had merit, and as a result of this sequence of events the final complete decentralization is scheduled for June. . . . VA conceded on April 10 that it now fully expects that the decentralization will result in more economical operation as well as better service in the long run. . . . Service officers interested in further details of the decentralization are referred to National American Legion Rehabilitation Memorandum, Special Circular No. 10, of April 10, 1956.

* * * *

LEGION SPECIAL COMMITTEE WANTS TO HEAR FROM VETERANS WHO BELIEVE THEY ARE VICTIMS OF MISCARRIAGE OF MILITARY JUSTICE:

A special committee of The American Legion is studying the Uniform Code of Military Justice for the purpose of making recommendations about the Code to the Congress. . . . The special committee is anxious to hear personally from veterans who believe that they have suffered a miscarriage of justice under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. . . . Any veterans who would like to assist the committee, and who speak from firsthand knowledge of cases, are invited to write the committee and state the facts. . . . Such case histories should be sent to: Special Committee on Uniform Code of Military Justice, the National Security Division, American Legion National Headquarters, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind. . . . The Code went into effect on May 31, 1951. . . . Comments on military justice before that date are not sought, as they do not bear on the present study.

* * * *

SEPTEMBER 30 IS LAST DAY FOR INDIVIDUALS OR CORPORATIONS TO FILE CLAIMS AGAINST BULGARIA, HUNGARY, RUMANIA AND ITALY FOR WORLD WAR II PROPERTY LOSSES:

The nations named above have made available several million dollars to pay approved claims for World War II losses, chargeable to them, incurred by American citizens or corporations more than 50% of whose stock was owned by American citizens at the time of the loss. . . . The deadline for filing claims is Sept. 30 of this year. . . . Claims should be filed with the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Tariff Commission Building, 7th & E Streets NW, Washington 25, D. C.

Here are some of the claims that may be settled through the present fund. . . . (1) War damage, nationalization of property, and pre-war governmental bond debt claims against the governments of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania. . . . (2) Claims against the government of Italy arising out of World War II and not otherwise provided for in the Italian peace treaty.

HOW SERVICE-DISABLED VETERANS MAY STILL USE PUBLIC LAW 16 IN THE LITTLE TIME LEFT:

The benefits under Public Law 16 end for most service-disabled veterans on July 25th of this year. . . . Public Law 16 provided special rehabilitation training for persons disabled in service in World War II. . . . For the bulk of such veterans, all training under this law comes to a complete halt on July 25. . . . Training may continue for a few exceptional cases such as (1) those adjudged too seriously disabled to have begun training on time; (2) those whose original discharges barred them from training, but whose discharges were later changed to make them eligible; and (3) those who were late in establishing that their disability was service connected.

Veterans who are not in one of these special categories, and who may have eligibility for rehabilitation under Public Law 16, cannot commence training in the little time left. . . . However, there are still two possible uses to which they can put some of the advantages of this wonderful program. . . . Both of these uses emanate from the excellent VA counseling service that goes with Public Law 16. . . . Veterans who apply for counseling now may (1) be able to establish through that counseling that they are included in the exceptions above, or (2) receive counseling before July 25 which may be of great value to them even though they cannot initiate a training program under PL16 with the VA.

Veterans no longer eligible for PL16 rehabilitation training because the program is running out may still be eligible for rehabilitation programs conducted by various State agencies. . . . Any counseling that they may be able to get from the VA in the little time that is left may be of assistance in a training program undertaken under a State agency.

* * * *

SEEKS TO REDEFINE WIDOW OF WORLD WAR I VETERAN FOR PENSION PURPOSES:

Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (Mich.) has introduced and testified in favor of a bill in the House of Representatives (HR7549) that would redefine, and liberalize, the definition of "a widow of a World War I veteran" for pension purposes.

Present law requires that to qualify for a widow's pension, the widow of a World War I veteran must have been married to the veteran before December 14, 1944 or for at least ten years. . . . Rep. Bentley's bill proposes that such a widow have been married to the veteran prior to December 14, 1944 or for at least five years.

The bill would also provide that a widow of a veteran who was entitled to a pension but lost her entitlement because she remarried be permitted to come back on the pension rolls if her subsequent marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.

* * * *

SOCIAL SECURITY DEATH BENEFIT CLAIMS SHOULD GO TO THE OFFICE HANDLING THE ACCOUNT:

Routine cases of Social Security benefits arising from the death of a veteran have been mistakenly sent to the Social Security Administration's central office in Baltimore. . . . This causes delays. . . . Death reports for Social Security benefits should be sent to the Social Security area office that handles the account. . . . These offices can be identified by the first three digits of the Social Security number.

If the first three numbers of a Social Security number make any number from 001 to 134, the account is handled at:

Social Security Administration, 170 Varick Street, New York 13, N. Y.

If the first three numbers are from 135 to 222, or from 577 to 587, the account is handled at: Social Security Administration, U. S. Custom House, Philadelphia 6, Pa.

If the first three numbers are from 268 to 399, or from 700 to 729, the account is handled at: Social Security Administration, 165 North Canal St., Chicago 6, Ill.

If the first three numbers are from 223 to 267, or from 400 to 428, the account is handled at: Social Security Administration, 3rd Avenue and 23rd St. North, Birmingham 3, Ala.

If the first three numbers are from 516 to 524, or from 526 to 576, the account is handled at: Social Security Administration, P. O. Box 100, San Francisco 1, Calif.

If the first three numbers are from 429 to 515, or if they are 525, the account is handled at: Social Security Administration, 210 West 10th St., Kansas City 5, Mo.

* * * *

AUTHOR WANTS TO HEAR FROM EYEWITNESSES OF THE SINKING OF THE U.S.S. INDIANAPOLIS:

Richard F. Newcomb, 29 Terrace Street, Haworth, New Jersey is compiling material for a book on the sinking of the U.S.S. Indianapolis. . . . He would like to hear from survivors or others with knowledge of related events at Guam, Leyte or Pelileu, or the Washington court martial.

* * * *

MUSIC THERAPISTS HELP THE DISABLED AND MENTALLY ILL:

Nineteen VA hospitals now have the services of "musical therapists." . . . They are persons trained to employ music in many ingenious ways for the improvement of persons with various disabling conditions. . . . In some instances, damaged muscles and nerves are retrained by the specific exercise of playing certain instruments. . . . In others, the act of making music has therapeutic value. . . . In some cases of severe mental illness the first step back toward contact with reality has been achieved by getting patients to beat out rhythms. . . . Therapists are underwritten by the Hospitalized Veterans Service of the Musicians' Emergency Fund, supported by many leading music personalities. . . . Violinist Fritz Kreisler is chairman of the service. . . . Executive director is Mme. Yolanda Mero-Irion, Musicians' Emergency Fund, 113 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

* * * *

REQUESTS FOR CEREMONIAL RIFLES SHOULD GO ONLY TO LETTERKENNY ORDNANCE DEPOT IN PENNSYLVANIA:

All future requests for ceremonial rifles for American Legion Posts should be addressed only to: Commanding Officer, Major Item Supply Agency, Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Chambersburg, Pa. . . . Previously many different depots and arsenals in different parts of the country honored these requests. . . . No rifles are available at present, but requests are filed in the order received and filled when rifles become available. . . . A maximum of ten ceremonial rifles, suitable for firing blank ammunition only, is authorized for donation to Posts recognized by the VA and approved by the Dep't of the Army. . . . No more than ten rifles will ever be issued to one Post. . . . If a Post received ten rifles, ten, twenty or twenty-five years ago, it cannot get any more.

NEWS *of The American Legion*

and Veterans' Affairs

JUNE 1956

Bradley Report, 40&8 Troubles Highlight Legion NEC Meetings

The annual spring meetings of The American Legion Nat'l Executive Committee (NEC) were held at Nat'l Hq in Indianapolis May 2-4. Highlights of the busy three-day sessions were the report of the Nat'l Cmdr's Special Committee on the Bradley Commission and action taken concerning the 40&8.

The NEC also heard reports of the major Legion commissions; considered more than 40 resolutions, passed most of them; and was addressed by two guest speakers, Maj. Alex. P. de Sever-sky, noted flyer and outspoken airpower advocate, and Dr. Howard A. Meyerhoff, Executive Director of the Scientific Manpower Commission.

At the opening session Mrs. Bowden D. Ward (W. Va.), Nat'l President of The American Legion Auxiliary, presented to Nat'l Cmdr Wagner the Auxiliary's gift to the Legion of \$20,000 for Child Welfare, \$25,000 for Rehabilitation, and \$30,315.12 for The American Legion Child Welfare Foundation.

Bradley Report

The report of the Nat'l Cmdr's Special Committee on the Bradley Commission was given by Past Nat'l Cmdr Donald R. Wilson (W. Va.), Chmn. The 11,000-word report analyzed the findings of the Bradley Commission and found them to be "filled with cliches, self-contradictions, inaccuracies, looseness of expression, non sequiturs, statistical monstrosities, and thrilling discoveries of the obvious."

The Wilson report declared that "The presumptuous nature of the Bradley Commission's pronouncements is practically an insult to the Congress of the United States, the consistent guardian of the welfare of the veteran," and that "The [Bradley] report is discouraging and dangerous—discouraging because it belittles the contribution of the veteran to his country—dangerous because, by stealth cloaked in compliments, it exalts the welfare state and denies . . . to the veteran a special dignity because of service to country."

The Bradley Commission, the Legion report charged, has departed from the existing American philosophy of veterans benefits by claiming that military

service is merely an obligation of citizenship and should not be considered inherently a basis for future govt. benefits.

Pointing out that veterans benefits have been regarded as special, "and as benefits to be added to those benefits which the veteran may obtain as a citizen alone," the Wilson Committee said, "It is true that one who serves in the Armed Forces of this country is discharging an obligation of citizenship, but the fact which has escaped the Bradley Commission and others who pause at that point is that there are some who discharged this obligation and some who failed to discharge it."

"So long as we maintain our Armed Forces, so long as we call them defenders of the country, and so long as we subject them to the necessary disciplines and deprivations which an adequate military establishment must demand, we have created for them special obligations, duties, hazards or responsibilities which set them apart from the role which they would play as citizens alone. By reason of their peculiar sacrifices and hazards, they become a class of citizens select in nature and distinguished by peculiar service. No governmental commission, no amount of sophistry can deprive them of that special status."

Wilson's Committee noted that no specific conflict between the vets pen-

sion program and the Social Security program has been found.

"We search the [Bradley] report in vain for the facts that permit the identification of Social Security as a substitute for veterans pensions. . . . Actually, no factual demonstration is possible, for the reason that Social Security is not and cannot be a substitute for veterans pensions."

"If an attempt were made to make it so, it would work mischief not only to the veterans pension program, but to the Social Security program as well. . . . The Bradley Commission ignores these facts. It philosophizes that the veteran is not entitled to a preferred status. Then, on the basis of its disregard for the facts and its enunciation of a radical and unacceptable change in our basic philosophy, it states, as a supposedly constructive conclusion, that veterans must be rewarded for their war service in times of personal need by merely paying to them an amount based upon what they earned . . . in private employments covered by the Social Security Act."

The Wilson Committee called the Bradley Commission's treatment of 10% and 20% disability ratings "confused, distorted, inconclusive and unconvincing," and concluded that the Commission "has in mind the ultimate abolition" of statutory awards [awards to vets who have lost their limbs, their ability to see, or who are otherwise seriously disabled]

PRESIDENT AND NATIONAL COMMANDER



During his official visit to the White House in April, Nat'l Cmdr J. Addington Wagner extended an invitation to President Eisenhower to address the opening session of the 1956 American Legion Nat'l Convention in Los Angeles on Sept. 4.

which "Congress has always thought to be meritorious."

Concerning vets housing, the Cmdr's Special Committee found that the attitude of the Bradley Commission would, if carried out, have the ultimate effect of destroying vets housing.

The Legion Committee neatly summed up the Bradley Commission findings: "The Bradley Commission and its staff have labored mightily and expensively to bring down a very small bird. . . . We do not know how many dollars have been spent in these efforts to diminish the stature of the American veteran, but whatever dollars have been spent have been wasted."

When the report was completed, Chmn Wilson was given a standing ovation by the NEC, which then went on record as approving the report.

Later, the Nat'l Finance Commission approved the expenditure of \$100,000 from Nat'l Rehab funds, if needed, to combat the Bradley recommendations.

40&8

In one of the most drastic actions of the NEC meetings, the executive body, in Resolution 37, recommended to the next Nat'l Convention that the Constitution of The American Legion be amended by striking out that part of it which makes the 40&8 a subsidiary of The American Legion, unless by next Oct. the nat'l leadership of the 40&8 withdraws damaging and unsubstantiated charges against The American Legion which were issued by the top executive committee of the 40&8 in June 1955.

The action followed a long series of incidents leading to friction between The American Legion and the 40&8. Elimination of the friction has been stymied by the refusal of the nat'l leadership of the 40&8 to retract the damaging statements made public in 1955.

At that time the executive committee of the Cheminots Nationaux of the 40&8 made public a statement accusing the elected leaders of The American Legion of having "made use of the funds, assets and prestige of The American Legion to gain and maintain their domination and control."

This was but a part of a much longer series of charges, all unsubstantiated and containing no particulars, released and published at that time without consultation with The American Legion and without submission of any bill of particulars or complaint to The American Legion.

Last fall Nat'l Cmdr J. Addington Wagner offered to appoint a special committee of the Legion to sit down with a special committee of the 40&8 to discuss any grievances which might be on the minds of the nat'l leaders of the 40&8. He put as a condition of the appointment of such a committee a proviso that the false charges be retracted

so that such discussions might begin in a clear atmosphere.

On May 3 Nat'l Cmdr Wagner advised the NEC that he was still willing to appoint such a committee, but that no retraction had come from the national leadership of the 40&8.

At a meeting of the Cheminots Nationaux (highest executive committee of the 40&8) in Indianapolis last March that body refused to entertain a resolution, favored by Grandes Voitures in at least 16 States, calling for the retraction of the charges against the Legion.

Cmdr Wagner pointed out to the NEC that the action of the nat'l leadership of the 40&8 in issuing unsubstantiated and damaging charges against the Legion had violated the conditions of the Preamble of the Constitution of the 40&8, which pledges its members to "support and sustain The American Legion . . . to promote its principles and advance its welfare; to inculcate and preserve harmony, good will and co-operation among the posts and members of The American Legion. . . ."

The resolution calling for the expulsion of the 40&8 unless its false charges are retracted pointed out that the failure of the 40&8 leadership to retract its statement of June 1955, far from inculcating and preserving harmony in The American Legion, has the effect of destroying "the mutual confidence of The American Legion and the 40&8 in each other" and that "such malicious and unwarranted statements have further attempted to destroy the confidence of the American people in The American Legion."

The resolution to expel the 40&8 in the absence of a retraction was submitted by the Resolutions Subcommittee. It was seconded by William Burke (Calif.). He reported this action had the full backing of the Grande Voiture of the 40&8 in California, whose members believe that the present nat'l leadership of the 40&8 is not carrying out the mandates of its own last nat'l convention.

The resolution was seconded again by Thomas Miller (Nev.), 35 years a 40&8er. Miller said that the Nevada Grande Voiture of the 40&8 also feels that the Legion is being betrayed by the nat'l leadership of the 40&8.

J. Edward Walter (Md.), another member of the 40&8, also seconded the resolution. He said that he saw no other course for The American Legion to take in view of the obligation of both the Legion and the 40&8 to uphold and defend the honor of The American Legion.

James Powers (Ga.), also seconded the resolution. Powers reported that the Grande Voiture of the 40&8 in Georgia had lost all confidence in the nat'l leadership of the 40&8.

The Georgia Grande Voiture, said Powers, took the false charges of the nat'l leadership of the 40&8 to mean that Georgia's Nat'l Executive Committeeman (Mr. Pow-

ers), Georgia's past National Cmdr (Erle Cocke, Jr.) and Georgia's present Nat'l Vice Commander (Guy Stone) are part of a clique that has misused its leadership and the funds and property of The American Legion. Powers reported that the Grande Voiture of the 40&8 in Georgia rejected such charges.

John A. Ryer (R. I.) supported the resolution, saying that 40&8 in his Dep't is not pleased with the present situation and wants harmony restored.

Joseph G. Leonard (Conn.) and James Kerrigan (Mo.) also spoke in support of the resolution.

Cmdr Wagner read extensive passages from New Hampshire and Texas 40&8 publications favoring retraction of the false charges against the Legion as the first step in restoring harmony.

The resolution was adopted with only one dissenting vote, that of Committeeman Goppert (Wyo.).

FOREIGN RELATIONS:

The report of the Foreign Relations Commission, read by Chmn Rogers Kelley (Tex.), was a comprehensive statement of foreign policy which reaffirmed and updated many longstanding Legion policies in this field.

ECONOMIC:

The report of the Economic Commission, given by Chmn Adolph F. Bremer (Minn.), indicates that the problem of securing employment for the older veteran is becoming more acute; that veterans preference remains under severe attack and is a favorite target for those who would reduce or eliminate vets benefits.

The Commission emphasized the agricultural and conservation program, adopted at the Miami Nat'l Convention, which aims to acquaint farmer veterans with the aids available to them through the U.S. Dep't of Agriculture and other governmental agencies. The Commission urged a three-year extension of the GI loan program.

CHILD WELFARE:

Chmn George Ehinger (Del.) delivered the report of the Child Welfare Commission. He said that applications for American Legion financial help to dependent children of vets have been 20% fewer in the first quarter of 1956 than in the same period of 1955.

He noted, however, that requests are being made to the Child Welfare Div. in an increasing number of cases to help children in families which should be supported by the public program of Aid to Dependent Children.

He revealed that a nationwide survey showed that, despite the tremendous increase in child population, 12 States appropriated less money for ADC in 1955 than in 1950.

The Commission also reported progress of the Legion scholarship program, study of steps to further mental health,

and a partial survey of child labor laws.

The Commission reported an increase in venereal disease among teen-age youth. It asked the NEC to adopt a resolution urging a \$5,000,000 Federal appropriation for VD control. The resolution stated that about 1 out of every 200 teen-agers contracted VD last year, and for the first time since 1947 the overall reported cases of gonorrhea increased in the U.S.

Dr. Garland Murphy (Ark.), Chmn of The American Legion Child Welfare Foundation, gave the report of that body. Murphy announced that: The Foundation recently received a grant of \$15,000 from the Harvey Machine Co., Leo Harvey, President; the Auxiliary has given \$82,283.46 to the Foundation to date; the Foundation made grants of \$22,500 during the year.

The NEC adopted the VD resolution (#21) as well as the following which were channelled through the Child Welfare Commission:

#22. Supports 4 bills now before the Congress to amend Social Security Act to strengthen Aid to Dependent Children.

#23. Urges fullest use of Salk vaccine for prevention of paralytic polio.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Chmn George T. Lewis, Jr., (Tenn.) submitted the report of the Internal Affairs Commission. The Commission recommended and the NEC adopted the following resolutions:

#16. Asks that State Dep't request that our representatives go behind Iron and Bamboo Curtains to return American war dead.

#17. Endorses bill providing for burial of an Unknown American of The Korean War in Arlington Nat'l Cemetery.

#18. Authorizes distinctive patch to be worn by winners of nat'l music and marching contests.

#19. Clarifies when American Legion uniform should be worn.

#20. Authorizes awards to Air Force Academy graduates.

AMERICANISM:

Chmn James F. Daniel, Jr., (S. C.) reviewed the activities of the Americanism Commission. He reported:

That the Commission feels that the Legion's *Firing Line* is "by far the finest counter-subversive publication in the country today."

Legion and Auxiliary sponsored 4,128 Scout units at the end of 1955 — more than ever before.

In the past 2 months more than 30,000 copies of a Legion School Award poster (designed with help of the Membership and Post Activities Committee) have been sent to Dep'ts on request.

American Education Week will be Nov. 11-17 this year.

The Commission continues to work closely with the Legislative Commission to defeat any attempts to weaken or destroy McCarran-Walter Act.

Oratorical Contest Finals will be held in Maine on Apr. 15, 1957.

Junior Baseball Finals will be held at Bismarck, N. Dak., Sept. 2-6 this year. The 1957 Finals have been awarded to Post 4, Billings, Mont.

Americanism resolutions approved by the NEC included the following:

#12. Requests Nat'l Cmdr to appeal to Henry Ford II to provide more careful screening of beneficiaries of Ford Foundation funds to prevent giving aid to those unsympathetic to American ideals.

#13. Supports annual observance of "National Teachers Day."

#14. Urges House Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate the Fund for the Republic.

#24. Directs Legislative Commission to prepare and obtain Congressional approval of legislation to preserve power of the States and Territories to enact and enforce legislation penalizing sedition and subversive activities within their borders.

#29. Mandates Nat'l Cmdr to call upon the House Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate the University of Wisconsin to provide an impartial review of the situation "in respect to Communist infiltration of said university."

CONVENTION:

The report of the Nat'l Convention Commission was given by Harry L. Foster (Calif.). He repeated that preliminary arrangements for the 1956 Convention are in good order.

Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Denver and Las Vegas, Nev., have invited the Commission to consider them as future Convention sites.

The Commission's efforts to secure a midwestern city as a Convention site have run into difficulty because the Legion does not finance its conventions.

The Commission urged the NEC to take the necessary steps to bring about Legion financing of its conventions.

The NEC adopted Res. #33 setting the 1959 Convention for Aug. 23-29 in Minneapolis and St. Paul. (Atlantic City had previously been chosen as the 1957 site; no site has been picked for 1958.)

NAT'L SECURITY:

The Nat'l Security Commission report was presented by Vice Chmn W. C. Daniel (Va.).

The Commission:

Announced appointment of a three-man subcommittee to study the free aid that has been given our enemies by publication of classified information.

Deplored the slow progress being made in the implementation of the Single Supply Catalog System.

Reviewed progress of the Committee to Survey the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Summarized activities in promoting the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.

REHABILITATION:

Chmn Robert M. McCurdy (Calif.), in summarizing the activities of the Rehabilitation Commission, reported that one of the Legion's oldest and most often repeated resolutions was nearing realization. The resolution is the perennial one calling for the decentralization of death claims to VA Regional Offices (see *Newsletter* this issue).

Among resolutions coming from the Rehab Commission that the NEC adopted are:

#5. Requests that any contemplated closing of a VA hospital by the Executive branch of the govt. be cleared with the House Veterans Affairs Committee.

#6. Approves 10 "areas of tentative understanding" between Legion and American Medical Association.

#7. Supports present policy of Federal payments for vets domiciled in State vets homes.

OTHER REPORTS:

The report of the activities of the Public Relations Commission was presented by Chmn James V. Demarest (N. Y.).

The NEC adopted a Public Relations resolution (#28) expressing appreciation to the radio industry for its promotion of the American way of life and the programs and activities of the Legion.

Thomas W. Miller (Nev.), Vice Chmn, submitted the report of the NEC Reorganization Subcommittee. It revealed that the Subcommittee Chmn has submitted to the Nat'l Cmdr a plan for establishment of a Research and Special Studies Section of the Nat'l Hq staff for the purpose of gathering, researching, analyzing, interpreting, and disseminating information bearing upon Legion interests.

Two resolutions emanating from its Reorganization Subcommittee were adopted by the NEC. They were:

#9. Calls for an amendment to Article V, Section 6 of the Constitution of The American Legion to provide a uniform code of procedure for operation of Nat'l Conventions.

#10. Authorizes Nat'l Cmdr to call meetings of Nat'l Convention Committees one or two days in advance of the opening of the 1956 Nat'l Convention.

Chmn Harold P. Redden (Mass.), in delivering the report of the Finance Commission, declared that the Legion faces a deficit of close to \$200,000 this year because of increased costs and expenses. He added that the Finance Commission expects to present a resolution to the Nat'l Convention designed to solve this situation.

The NEC also heard reports of Nat'l Historian Robt. Faircy (S. C.); of Past Nat'l Cmdr John Stelle (Ill.), Chmn of the Publications Commission; and Nat'l Judge Advocate Ralph B. Gregg (Ind.). Gregg deplored the action of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Steve Nelson case, and opposed the virtual repeal of vets preference which has taken place in the Myers case.

Other resolutions adopted by the NEC included the following:

#34. Supports enfranchisement of residents of D.C.

#35. Calls for law providing Federal support in the discovery, development, and processing of minerals necessary for our nat'l defense.

#38. Seeks provision by Congress and/or VA to correct injustice whereby vets who through error receive dishonorable, or other than honorable, discharges lose their vets rights because of time lapse needed to clear the records.

#40. Awards life membership in the Chapel of the Four Chaplains to Nat'l Cmdr Wagner.

#41. Endorses purpose of Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission.

BRADLEY REPORT:

Wow!

Gen. Omar Bradley made friends and enemies on April 23. On that date the man who led some of the troops in Europe reported to the man who led all of the troops in Europe that most of their former troops don't rate veterans benefits any more but can rely on general welfare programs of the Government to see them through disability and old age.

In other words the Bradley Commission—headed by General of the Army Omar N. Bradley—presented its 13-month “study” of veterans pensions and compensation to the President, and in it urged a broad slashing of veterans benefits.

Bradley quickly made friends of every special interest that has long felt the same way, and many newspaper editorials quickly complimented his Commission on its great job. Huge savings were envisioned, while at the same time the peacetime Bradley thesis that wartime soldiers are nothing special was roundly cheered.

In other camps, Bradley's report was as roundly booed. Rep. Wright Patman (Tex.) shot an opening blast at Bradley's report on April 23 with the laconic comment that “It's Hoover in Bradley clothing.” Meanwhile letters began pouring into American Legion offices from individual veterans urging an immediate assault on the Bradley report. First to arrive was a letter from a 70-year-old vet in Kelso, Wash., who is chiefly dependent on his \$78.50 a month pension and would be destitute if left to rely wholly on his meager Social Security benefits—as the Bradley report recommended.

A Phoenix, Ariz., vet labeled the report “the most colossal piece of asinine stupidity that has ever come to my observation,” and a Mahanoy City, Pa., woman urged the Legion “not to let Gen. Bradley get away with this.”

What's In It?

Analysis of the report by chapter and verse shows that Gen. Bradley and his Commission have been dragged way out on a limb by the busy staff of bureaucrats hired to write the report. The 410-page report, embodying 70 assorted recommendations, is on the whole a discouraging example of waste of Government funds, with only a few bright spots. It contains little substance, much hostile theory and prejudice, unbelievable self-contradictions, a surprising amount of ignorance—and is on the whole not a study but an attempt to justify a well-known set of prejudices.

The report disposes of veterans pensions and all other non-service-connected veterans benefits by saying flatly that they should be “minimized and gradually eliminated.”

Instead, says the report, Social Security and other “general welfare programs” should meet all non-service-connected needs of veterans.

The Commission “explains” this stand by telling President Eisenhower that “military service in time of war or peace should be treated as discharging an obligation of citizenship, and not in itself as a basis of future government benefits.” The hired staff that wrote the report put one over on Gen. Bradley with that one, since—by special act of Congress—he is the beneficiary of something in excess of \$20,000 a year based on his military service in war and peace. But they didn't mean it that way, chief. They meant it for them other fellers.

None of this prejudice and fantasy is supported by any evidence in the text of the Bradley report. It simply repeats a supposition made by President Eisenhower (and suggested to him by the Bureau of the Budget) when he appointed the Bradley Commission. The President may have wished the Commission to analyze the idea rather than just parrot it back.

The Bradley Report offers many facts, few of which are grounds for its recommendations, and many of which dispute them.

Facts offered about veterans pensions indicate that general welfare programs are *not* in a position to replace them.

The report shows that 60% of all veterans' widows who get pensions have total incomes of less than \$1,200 a year, nearly all of which is pension. Only a barely visible part of this small income is from *any* other source, including Social Security and “general welfare programs.” And half of these have total incomes of less than \$600 a year, so much of it pension and so little of it any other source of income that, on a Bradley graph, only the pension income can be seen. Remove the pension and nothing's left.

Veterans getting pensions are shown to be in a similar condition. The report shows that 72% of them, with or without dependents, have total income of less than \$1,400 a year, nearly all of which is pension.

These facts show that Social Security is incapable of meeting the needs of these pensioners, and that they would be destitute in the absence of the pension. The Bradley report overcomes that problem by ignoring the facts in its recommendations.

The Commission's studies also show

that these pensioners are not without other income simply because they are “resting” on their pensions. They show them to be a seriously disabled group of people.

Other findings and recommendations in the report are preposterous, and still others, while harmless, represent wasted effort by the Commission's staff.

A large group of recommendations tries to tell the Congress how to write another GI Bill of Rights in the event of another big war. The principles put forth are basically the ones laid down by The American Legion when it drafted the GI Bill 12 years ago, as adopted and amended out of experience by the Congress since then. The Commission is naturally unable to foresee what the conditions would be after another world war, so it approves the GI Bill principles (pretending that it is writing a new philosophy of veterans benefits) and then lamely points out, in lengthy recommendations, that these principles should, of course, be adapted to future conditions.

This is a perfectly harmless pastime, except that the Bradley study cost the Government something like \$300,000. That's a lot of money to put in the jukebox to play the old tune called: “Future Problems Should Be Met In The Light Of Conditions Existing At That Time, Coordinated With What We Have Learned In The Past.” This is called a “guideline” to help Congress in the future. Good, sound advice too—though a little too obvious to buy at such a price.

The Bradley report attacks veterans with service-connected diseases with a damaging and astonishing recommendation to do away with “presumptions” of service-connection.

After every war some diseases occur at such an unusually high rate among veterans that the only explanation is that they are due to war service. Tuberculosis appeared in veterans after WW2 at such a high rate that in a report in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* a few years ago, a team of doctors said that war-incurred TB would continue to show up for the first time in veterans well into the 1950's.

The afflicted veteran cannot prove service origin by ordinary evidence—nor can medical diagnosis establish the fact in each individual case.

So the Congress, to protect veterans with delayed service-incurred disease, wrote the “presumption” laws. They say that if certain diseases appear in veterans within stated periods after military service they will be presumed to be service-connected, unless medical evidence to the contrary is established.

(Continued on page 42)



VETERANS:

Examine the benefits of the new U. S. Air Force Prior Service Program!

The U. S. Air Force needs trained men with service skills. The Career Incentives Act of 1955, the bigger allowances to service men and their dependents, the extended benefits to service men, all make it worth while for *you* to

investigate the benefits of an Air Force career. Get the facts today, in a booklet the Air Force has specifically prepared for *you*. You owe it to yourself—and your family to investigate the Air Force Prior Service Program.

Talk to your Air Force recruiter
or mail coupon

**TODAY AND TOMORROW, YOU'RE
BETTER OFF IN THE**

U. S. AIR FORCE

PASTE COUPON ON POST CARD

V-29-AL2

And Mail To

AIRMAN RECRUITING INFORMATION BRANCH
Box 2202, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio

Please send me more information on the Air Force Prior Service Program.

Name _____

Street _____ City _____

State _____ Year Separated _____

(Continued from page 40)

The Bradley Commission says flatly that such presumptions should be done away with, and instead each case should be determined "by medical diagnosis."

The Commission produces no doctors who say this is possible, and offers no medical evidence anywhere in its report telling the President how and when it suddenly became possible. When asked by House Vets Affairs Chairman Olin E. Teague about this medical revolution Gen. Bradley said yes, indeed it was so, and that "X-rays" and other medical advances had done the trick. He didn't say what others.

X-rays aren't new and can't show when multiple sclerosis started, when tuberculosis began, when a malaria mosquito bit, when a psychosis started. The Commission owes it to medical science not to be so mum about the details of its latest discoveries in diagnosis.

The beauty of the recommendation is that it would substantially eliminate any obligation of the Government toward veterans who contract diseases in service whose first symptoms appear after discharge. Hospital care and compensation could be denied many of them unless they could produce eyewitnesses who saw the germs enter their bodies in service. The Commission estimates that about 2.5% of the service-connected disabled are in this group—so the savings wouldn't be too big, but it would be a start, anyway, toward unloading the service-connected along with the non-service-connected.

Biggest Blooper

On page 18 of its report the Bradley Commission soberly recommends that veterans pensions be "coordinated" with Social Security by "changing" the present eligibility requirements for veterans pensions so that Social Security benefits received by a veteran be counted among his resources "in determining need for a pension."

This, above all, touches on the crux of the question posed by President Eisenhower when he appointed the Bradley Commission. The Bureau of the Budget began suggesting to the President back in 1953 that there may be a "conflict" or "overlap" (as they say in Washington) between Social Security and the veterans pension structure.

The Bradley Commission was asked to study benefits with particular emphasis on the Social Security angle.

In its highest responsibility the Bradley Commission failed.

The recommended "change," cited above from page 18 of the report, shows that the Commission operated in total darkness.

Its staff never discovered that the "change" that it calls for has always been a condition of veterans pensions!

Social Security benefits are, and long have been, counted among a veteran's resources in determining his need for a pension. The Commission had a hint of this in its own findings that most of the pensioners are getting almost no other income. Why not? Social Security benefits count in that income which, if it exceeds the needs levels stated in the pension laws, disbars a veteran from qualifying for a pension.

All the noise about a "conflict" between pensions and Social Security, highlighted in the Bradley report, stands upon ignorance of this fact. Veterans who are doing well with their Social Security benefits haven't been getting pension all along.

VETS SECURITY BILL:

Pull All Stops

Word went to all Departments of The American Legion during the last week in April for an all-out campaign of letters to members of Congress from individual veterans, their friends and families in support of The American Legion's War Veterans Security Bill (HR7886).

An organized general letter-writing campaign had been largely withheld before then, awaiting the time when the bill would be due to come out of the House Veterans Affairs Committee. The bill, thoroughly outlined on these pages in the March issue, seeks to amend the present veterans pension laws to give more aid to those who need it most—with special emphasis on the over-65 veteran with limited income.

The progress of the bill hit a temporary snag on April 24 when the House Vets Affairs Committee met for the heralded purpose of coming to a decision on reporting the bill out, but instead postponed action pending proposed hearings on the report of the Bradley Commission (see above).

The decision for further delay was immediately opposed by Nat'l Cmdr J. Addington Wagner and the Legion's special War Veterans Security Committee on the more than solid grounds that nothing bearing on the Legion's bill appears in the Bradley report that is not already more thoroughly understood by the House Committee. Such delay could prevent action by the full House and Senate before Congress goes home early in July.

Since the bill still had to proceed through the House Rules Committee before getting on the floor of the House, and since indications are that it has a good chance of passing the full House, delay is the chief obstacle.

Veterandom's only answer is to bombard the representatives with mail indicating the urgency of the bill.

The word from the special National Committee is to pull all stops and get the mail rolling in the largest possible volume.

Departments were already set to provide leadership in the organized mail stage of the drive. Starting in February, special Department chairmen were named in each of the 48 States and the District of Columbia. They had already done a remarkable job, and received excellent support from individual Legionnaires in the earlier mail drive directed toward members of the House Vets Affairs Committee.

The special Department chairmen to get the mail rolling are:

Alabama: George Cleere, Montgomery.
 Arizona: Guy Gaston, Phoenix.
 Arkansas: Carl Thompson, Little Rock.
 California: John Dunn, Hermosa Beach.
 Colorado: Bill Freda, Cañon City.
 Connecticut: George Ferrio, Bridgeport.
 Delaware: John Dugan, Wilmington.
 D. C.: John Finn, Alexandria, Va.
 Georgia: David Stripling, Newnan.
 Idaho: C. A. Bottolfsen, Washington, D. C.
 Illinois: Bernard Benoit, Bradley.
 Indiana: Robert Gaskill, Fort Wayne.
 Iowa: Harold Beckman, Council Bluffs.
 Kansas: Kenneth Young, Topeka.
 Kentucky: William Allen, Marion.
 Louisiana: Phelps Jackson, Denham Springs, and Hal Burgers, Jr., Mansfield.
 Maine: Louis Dennis, Togus.
 Maryland: William Clay, Kensington.
 Massachusetts: William McNamara, Leominster.
 Michigan: Bernie McLeish, Bay Port.
 Montana: Grover Schmidt, Fort Benton.
 Minnesota: H. P. Goodin, Minneapolis.
 Mississippi: Ralph Godwin, Jackson.
 Missouri: Charles Bacon, Kansas City.
 Nebraska: Jerome Henn, Petersburg.
 Nevada: L. A. Laugaris, Reno.
 New Hampshire: Lawrence Walker, Manchester, and Roger King, Deerfield.
 New Jersey: Vincent Maher, Hackensack.
 New Mexico: Jim Tadlock, Albuquerque.
 New York: George Mead, New York City.
 North Carolina: L. J. Phipps, Chapel Hill.
 North Dakota: Jack Williams, Fargo.
 Ohio: W. O. McCellan, Blyria.
 Oklahoma: Berrey Dickson, Tecumseh.
 Oregon: Carol R. Moser, Portland.
 Pennsylvania: Don Williams, Wilkes Barre.
 Rhode Island: Walter Hyde, Pawtucket.
 South Carolina: R. K. Wise, Columbia.
 South Dakota: Leo Temmy, Huron.
 Tennessee: Joe Hudgens, Nashville.
 Texas: Leslie Wilkins, Houston.
 Utah: Brig. Gen. Franklin Riter, Salt Lake City.
 Vermont: Albert Wilson, Sr., Fair Haven.
 Virginia: L. Eldon James, Hampton.
 Washington: Murray Taggart, Walla Walla.
 West Virginia: John Chenoweth, Elkins.
 Wisconsin: Bradley Taylor, Rhinelander.
 Wyoming: I. M. Rushmore, Rock Springs.

CONVENTION:

Parade of Floats

Sponsors of the 75 colorful floats expected in the Big Parade of the 38th Nat'l Convention in Los Angeles on Sept. 3 will have a chance at \$1,000 in prizes being awarded to the top three floats.

Construction costs for floats will be limited to \$1,500 each. Entries will be accepted from both American Legion and commercial sponsors under the same conditions as governed such floats in the 1955 Convention.

The floats are expected to be the highlight of the Parade which will open the Convention. The Parade will march

through the Los Angeles Coliseum before some 100,000 spectators, and will come down a 300-foot-long ramp to the floor of the giant stadium.

Nat'l Cmdr J. Addington Wagner in asking for at least one float from each Dep't said, "Let's put our pride in America on parade."

Posts and Dep'ts wanting detailed information on float construction and specifications should write Jones Decorating Co., 2807 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. This company has been designated official float builder for the Convention.

TV Film

A 13½ minute film in full color showing the outstanding and beautiful points of interest in Los Angeles, 1956 Convention city, is available for showing by TV stations throughout the country.

The film is highlighted by an invitation from California's Legionnaire Governor Goodwin C. Knight to visit the Golden State.

Posts and Dep'ts are urged to contact local TV stations and request showing of the film. Booking cards for stations are available from Films, The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS:

The citation of an individual Legionnaire to life membership in his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life memberships that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States.

C. M. d'Autremont (1956) and **Ray R. Reed** (1951), Post 53, Hemet, Calif.
William W. Burt (1947) and **Clyde V. Grant** (1948), Post 123, Santa Monica, Calif.
L. C. Warren (1942) and **L. H. Straube** (1948) and **F. L. Barnes** (1949), Post 1, Atlanta, Ga.
Morris Perlman (1949) and **John R. Fawcett** (1950), Post 36, Savannah, Ga.
Alfred J. Herrmann (1954), Post 3, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Stephen W. Rhatican (1950), Post 470, Fishers, Ind.
John D. Crowley (1934), Post 27, Cambridge, Mass.
Dr. Charles E. P. Thompson (1955), Post 166, Fairhaven, Mass.
Arthur Hardy (1956), Post 224, Easthampton, Mass.
Wilhelmina Meyhing and **Mary MacKay** (both 1954), Post 13, Detroit, Mich.
C. Vernon Lyons (1947) and **Wilbur E. Osborn** (1951), Post 190, Detroit, Mich.
Walter Briggs (1956), Post 401, Detroit, Mich.
Clifton G. Garden (1951), Post 315, Burlington Junction, Mo.
Olin R. H. Schmidt (1936), Post 353, St. Louis, Mo.
Floyd E. Eastman, Sr. (1946), Post 22, Lebanon, N. H.
William J. Doyle and **John H. Laux** and **James Callanan** (all 1947) and **August S. Young** (1952), Post 10, Newark, N. J.
Innocenzo Veuta (1956), Post 76, Princeton, N. J.
Rev. Joseph MacCarroll (1952), Post 181, Penns Grove, N. J.
James Quackenbush and **Steven Negron** (both 1956), Post 324, Edison, N. J.
Albert A. Schaefer (1955), Post 19, Bronx, N. Y.
Rev. James P. Hearon and **Harold K. Joseph** and **Richard King** (all 1954), Post 37, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Theodore DeLaVergne (1956), Post 291, Greenville, N. Y.

(Continued on next page)

No pipe mixture at any price can match **HOLIDAY**



We proved it and so can you

A sample of Holiday Pipe Mixture in a plain wrapper was shown to the custom blender in a nationally famous tobacco shop. "Can you duplicate this tobacco?" he was asked. After careful examination, he said, frankly, that he couldn't. Although he could identify the types of tobacco used and could supply them in a \$6 a pound mixture, *he couldn't guess the secret of the blend!* You can verify Holiday's matchless flavor in a much easier way — smoke a pipeful. Money back for the pouch flap if you don't agree.

LARUS & BROTHER COMPANY, INC., RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



Custom blended for mildness



the nation's NEW pleasure smoke

More men every year switch to Holiday, because it contains these five famous tobaccos skillfully blended into a mixture of unequalled flavor, aroma and mildness. Each tobacco adds its own distinctive flavor and aroma, to make Holiday America's finest pipe mixture. Try a pipeful—enjoy its coolness, flavor and aroma—and see for yourself why more and more men are switching to Holiday as a steady smoke.

AMERICA'S FINEST PIPE MIXTURE...Canada's Finest Too!

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

(Continued)

Sylvester Butrim and Joseph Bertman (both 1955), Post 459, Rochester, N. Y.

William J. Ray and John F. Nagle and Thomas E. Rainey (all 1947), Post 628, Troy, N. Y.

Charles J. Pearson, Jr. and Henry Altman and Edwin B. Kennigott and Alan D. Oppenheimer (all 1950), Post 665, Buffalo, N. Y.

Frank Moriarity (1956), Post 727 Woodside, N. Y.

Robert R. Katz, (1955) and Ira Brav (1956), Post 1004, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Frederick I. Davis and Albert Clausi and Abraham Sigberman (all 1956), Post 1221, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chester W. Barth (1956), Post 1298, Port Ewen, N. Y.

Frank Gordon (1956), Post 35, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Wallace Earl Stuart (1954), Post 498, Rochester, Pa.

George J. Parker (1956), Post 10, Manila, P. I. (1954), Post 9, Ogden, Utah.

Albert E. Wilfong (1953) and Wayne R. Barker (1952), Post 1, St. Albans, Vt.

John D. Hogan and Charles E. Shannon (both 1952) Post 1, St. Albans, Vt.

Edward Dayton (1956), Post 21, Kenosha, Wis.

Erwin C. Uihlein (1948), Post 411, Milwaukee, Wis.

Post Commanders or Adjutants are asked to report life membership awards to "Life Memberships," The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York 19, N. Y. Date of award is requested in all cases.

BRIEFLY NOTED:

► Judge Irving R. Kaufman, judge at the trial of the Rosenbergs was the highlight speaker at the Americanism Seminar of the Dep't of Minnesota on April 14.

Calling for continued vigilance against communist subversion, Judge Kaufman warned against striking "blindly at all who espouse an honest and decent cause merely because the communists are also paying it lip service." Such actions, he explained, "play right into the hands of the communists."

► C. E. "Bumps" Cross, member of the Nat'l Finance Commission and a Director of the American Legion Child Welfare Foundation presented a check for \$16,000 from the Foundation to the Nat'l Association for Retarded Children on April 7.

► Dr. William J. Sullivan, Manager of the VA Hospital at Providence, R. I., and Frank H. Walker, the hospital's chief of Special Services have been cited by Dep't of Rhode Island for their outstanding work with veteran patients at the hospital.

► John J. Finn, member of the special committee appointed by Nat'l Cmdr Wagner to study proposed amendments to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, testified before Subcommittee One of the House Armed Services Committee on April 19, 1956.

Finn suggested that Congress defer action on legislative proposals until the Legion and other groups present an "unbiased, impartial, over all plenary review" of the code and its administration. He supported his proposal by quoting proposed amendments which

he said were not drafted "from the standpoint of the individual man in the service."

► Dep't of Missouri will have a new hq building in Jefferson City soon. Dep't Executive Committee approved purchase of a three-story structure and authorized \$35,000 for its modernization.

► Legion Posts were urged by Nat'l Cmdr Wagner to prepare scrapbooks of their Americanism activities to their Dep't Hq for competition for the William Randolph Hearst Americanism trophy. All Dep'ts compete for this trophy on a percentage basis and size of Dep't does not affect selection of the winner.

► The American Legion Auxiliary has passed the million membership mark for the first time in its history. On April 6, membership for 1955 was recorded at 1,000,355. Membership for 1956 is expected to top this mark.

► American Legion Nat'l Rehab Commission is looking for a copy of "Federal Military Pensions in the United States." The hard to find volume was written by William Henry Glasson, Ph.D. in 1918. Anyone having a copy is urged to contact Edward McGrail, The American Legion, 1608 K St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

RECENT POST DOINGS:

American Legion Posts and Districts in three Dep'ts cited individuals for acts of heroism:

◻ IN CLEVELAND, OHIO, dancer Tina Lamont (Mrs. Dorothy Kochs) was awarded The American Legion Medal for Heroism by Post 438 and a citation from the 13th District for knocking a gun from the hand of a holdup man in the nightclub in which she was dancing as two police officers entered.

Mrs. Kochs while helping the police was felled by a bullet which partially paralyzed her.

◻ IN LOS GATOS, CALIF., citations were given to Gaylord Zamzow, Cmdr of Post 158; police officer John Broda; and sheriff's deputies Harry W. Hammelev and Ed J. Perovich by the 13th District of Calif. When a motorist crashed into a power line pole, the crash cut off current from the house of Legionnaire J. O. Moore, who has lived in an iron lung four years. The four men rescued the motorist and then operated the lung manually for more than three hours until power was restored and thereby saved Moore's life.

◻ POST 280, Benton, Ill., gave medals and citations for heroism to Jesse E. and George R. Rose (father and son) for their rescue of a mother and child from a burning house.

◻ PAUL A. FREY, now 74, has been Chaplain of Post 69, Springfield, Mo., for 36 consecutive years.

◻ POST 1, Reno, Nev., was presented with a "break-down" American Legion Emblem on the occasion of the Legion Birthday Ceremonies. The Emblem was patterned after the one pictured in the March issue of *The American Legion Magazine*. Post Cmdr Frank Roser built the Emblem of masonite, and presented it to the Post.

◻ POST 2, La Magdalena, Mexico, is constructing a school which is to be presented to the Government of Mexico. Nat'l Cmdr J. Addington Wagner laid the cornerstone of the American Legion School and stated it was the first such donation of which he had any knowledge.

Cmdr Wagner also presented a provisional charter to Post 6, Cuernavaca, Mexico. Dr. Lois Dunlap, temporary Post Cmdr is the first woman charter Commander of a mixed Post in Legion history.

◻ POST 743, New York, N. Y., presented the Gen. William E. "Billy" Mitchell Award to Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff. The award was presented by Legionnaire Governor Joseph Foss of S. Dak., WW2 ace and Congressional Medal of Honor winner.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

MARCH 31, 1956

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit ...	\$ 632,408.83
Receivables	243,156.25
Inventories	432,024.31
Invested Funds	1,455,737.26
Trust Funds	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	\$ 255,205.53
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	2,026,932.77
	2,282,138.30
Real Estate	978,243.65
Furniture and Fixtures,	
less Depreciation	214,217.17
Deferred Charges	91,321.22
	<u>\$6,356,246.99</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 392,340.11
Funds restricted as to use	37,023.22
Deferred Income	1,400,495.22
Trust Funds	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	\$ 255,205.53
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	2,026,932.77
	2,282,138.30
Net Worth:	
Reserve Fund	\$ 23,852.30
Restricted Fund ..	18,860.46
Real Estate	978,243.65
Reserve for Washington	
Building	18,529.37
Reserve for Rehabilitation	471,821.61
Reserve for Child Welfare	53,940.17
	1,565,247.56
Unrestricted Capital	679,002.58
	<u>2,244,250.14</u>
	<u>\$6,356,246.99</u>

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Send notices to: Outfit Reunions, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Army

1st Armored Div—(Aug.) 1st Armored Div. Assn., 1529 18th St., NW., Washington, D. C.
1st Div—(Aug.) Arthur L. Chaitt, 5309 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa.
2nd Div—(July) 2nd Div. Reunion Committee, 214 W. Agarita Ave., San Antonio, Tex.
3rd Armored Div—(July) Paul Corrigan, 80 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
4th Div—(Aug.) Frank Bradley, Box 654, Boston 2, Mass.
5th Armored Div—(Aug.) Mrs. Roy S. Watrous, 8549 Lowell St., St. Louis 15, Mo.
6th Division—(Aug.) H. A. Sauleen, 5325 Hiawatha Ave., Minneapolis 17, Minn.
7th Armored Div—(Aug.) E. J. Grattino, 1401 E. Miner, Cleveland 24, Ohio.
8th Armored Div—(July) Henry B. Rothenberg, 134 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
9th Div—(July) Stanley Cohen, P.O. Box 66, Livingston, N. J.
10th Armored Div—(Aug.-Sept.) J. Edwin Grace, 172 Larch Road, Cambridge 38, Mass.
11th Armored Div—(Aug.) Kenneth W. Hanlon, 118 Thorne St., Jersey City 7, N. J.
12th Armored Div—(Aug.) LeRoy W. Bensel, 2557 Main St., Lawrenceville, N. J.
13th Engrs, Ry (WW1)—(June) Ben J. King, 5740 Bedford, Detroit 24, Mich.
16th Armored Div—(Aug.) Paul J. Cooney, 5627 Washington Ave., Philadelphia 43, Pa.
24th Div—(Aug.) Victor Backer, 480 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
26th Div—(June) H. Guy Watts, 200 Huntington Ave., Boston 23, Mass.
27th Div—(Sept) Lawrence Reagan, P.O. Box 1403, Albany 1, N. Y.
28th Div (AEF)—(June) Harry T. Baxter, 3820 Crest Road, Drexel Hill, Pa.
33rd Div—(June) Geo. D. Radcliffe, Rm. 508, Morrison Hotel, Chicago 3, Ill.
65th Med Reg, Co G—(July) Dennis Holbrook, 137

E. Creighton St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
72nd Field Artillery Brigade—(July) Uriah S. Pringle, 814 W. Genesee, Saginaw, Mich.
78th Div—(Aug.) John E. Ghegan, 697 President St., Brooklyn 15, N. Y.
82nd Airborne Div—(July) William A. Mehrholz, 3138 Central St., Evanston, Ill.
83rd Chem Mortar Bn (WW2)—(June) J. Gerald Woomer, Milroy, Pa.
84th Div—(Aug.) Bernard Grimm, P.O. Box 229, Covington, Ky.
86th Cav Recon Sqdn Troop B—(July) W. O. Hope, P.O. Box 112, Mount Holly, N. C.
87th Div—(Sept.) J. Nash Belack, 7529 Sherwood Road, Philadelphia 31, Pa.
88th Div—(Aug.) C. L. Williams, 1100 Majestic Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich.
94th Div—(July) Elbert W. Ramsey, 20068 Glastonbury, Detroit 19, Mich.
101st Airborne Div—(Aug.-Sept.) Leo J. DePaul, 16104 Invermere Rd., Cleveland 28, Ohio.
102nd Div—(July) Earl F. Hooper, 51 Highland Ave., Port Washington, N. Y.
109th FA, Btry F—(June) John Basta, 30 Breest St., Wyoming, Pa.
128th Inf, Co A (WW1)—(July) Cyril Cooper, Reedsburg, Wis.
128th Inf, Hq Co (WW1)—(June) Jack Owens c/o Post Office, Fort Atkinson, Wis.
149th Inf—(July) Nelson A. Meredith, c/o Armory, Bowling Green, Ky.
151st Inf, Co G—(June) Glenn K. Berryman, 2924 Vinton St., Lafayette, Ind.
152nd Inf—(June) D. L. Parker, 2626 Poinsette Drive, Fort Wayne, Ind.
160th Inf, Co K (WW1)—(June) Vernon Patterson, P.O. Box 307, Costa Mesa, Calif.
209th Conbat Engrs—(July) Winfield Burke, R.D. 5, Chillicothe, Ohio.
213th CA AA—(July) Richard R. Stahley, 1550 Oak St., Lebanon, Pa.
219th Sig Dep Co—(July) Leon C. Scott, 201 S. 12th St., Nashville 6, Tenn.
329th FA (AEF)—(June) Walter E. Shell, 9324 Littlefield, Detroit 28, Mich.
365th FA, Officers—(July) Robert B. Gillum, 438 Euclid, Slater, Mo.
776th TD Bn—(July) Albert Liegl, Central City, Iowa.
869th Chem Co A.O. (WW2)—(June) Robert D. Burr, 330 E. Center St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
CBI Vets Assn—(Aug.) Winfield Burke, R.D. 5, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Am Field Service with French Army—(July) A.E. Herrmann, 3818 Chestnut St., Apt. 401, Philadelphia 4, Pa.
Hq Italy & SSU 503—(July) Charles L. Winkler,

5979 Drexel Rd., Philadelphia 31, Pa.
Natl Counter Intelligence Corps Assn—(Aug.) Arthur F. Stitt, 1343 St. Elmo, NE., Canton 5, Ohio.
Persian Gulf Command Vets—(June) Willis Cowan, Box 482, Tempe, Ariz.
SSU Ambulance Service Sections 555, 567, 583, 650—(July) John B. Hardin, 7 Haverford Ave., Margate, N. J.
SSU 505, French Ambulance Service—(July) Wm. J. Raundenbush, R.D. Church Rd., Hatfield, Pa.
SSU 583, French Ambulance Service—(July) Wm. D. Burch, 101 N. Sacramento Ave., Ventner, N. J.
US Army Ambulance Service Assn—(July) Charles L. Winkler, 5979 Drexel Rd., Philadelphia 31, Pa.
World Wars Tank Corps Assn (both WW's and Korea)—(July) Dave De-Tar, New Oxford, Pa.

Navy

1st Marine Div—(Aug.) E. C. Clarke, P.O. Box 84, Alexandria, Va.
2nd Marine Div—(July) Anton E. Pesl, 747 Holmes Ave., Ontario, Calif.
3rd Marine Div—(June-July) John Bugel, P.O. Box 548, Culver City, Calif.
302nd Seahees—(June) H. W. Price, Jr., 135 3rd St., Lewistown, Pa.
CBI Vets Assn—(Aug.) Winfield Burke, R.D. 5, Chillicothe, Ohio.
"F" Assn (Navy, Coast Guard, Marine Corps Firefighters)—(July) Paul C. Chapman, 145 Riverside, Ashtabula, Ohio.
Submarine Vets of WW2—(Sept.) Hugh Trimble, 1533 Luzerne St., Bethlehem, Pa.
USS Hornet—(June) Kenn Henderson, Box 312, Wall St. Station, New York 5, N. Y.
USS Mink—(June) David E. Anderson, R.D. 1, Box 128, Ligonier, Pa.
USS Trego—(July) M. A. Garner, R.D. 4, Box 87-G, Greenwood, S. C.
WAVES, Ex-WAVES, and Yeomen (F)—(July) WAVE Reunion Committee, Room 405, 911 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Air

14th Air Force—(July) B. C. Freeman, 216 S. 4th St., Steubenville, Ohio.
388th Bomb Group (H)—(July) E. J. Huntzinger, 863 Maple St., Perrysburg, Ohio.
732nd Bomb Sqdn—(July) Julio Muino, 1159 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn 3, N. Y.
CBI Vets Assn—(Aug.) Winfield Burke, R.D. 5, Chillicothe, Ohio.

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COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Space does not permit notices to contact persons for any purpose except to assist in establishing a claim for a veteran or his dependents. Statement to that effect should accompany notice.

Send notices to: **Comrades in Distress**, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

Army

11th Engineers, Co C—Sgt Paul A. Raack permitted **Pfc George Americus Maddox** and **Pfc Podzimek** to go hunting while off duty in daytime while they were serving at Corozal in the Canal Zone in 1929. While hunting, **Pfc Maddox** had an accident which caused his left arm to be amputated above the elbow. He was moved to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C. where the final operation is thought to have taken place, and he was in Walter Reed Hospital in Jan. 1930. Need to hear from anyone who knows the whereabouts of **Maddox**. Write **O. E. Upshaw**, Loganville, Ga.

18th Combat Engineers—In order to establish claim, I need to hear from anyone who knows the whereabouts of **Carl L. Cole** who served with this outfit overseas from 1942 through 1944. Write me, **Harold F. Doerflein**, 1366 S. Fourth St., Columbus, Ohio.

25th Div, 35th Inf, Co K—In Feb. 1953 my back was injured while I was on patrol in Korea. There were 13 men on the patrol; **Harvey Martin** was squad leader. I now need to hear from anyone who remembers me. Write me, **George D. Tinkham**, 82 Caribou St., Portland 4, Maine. Claim pending.

26th Div, 26th Cav Recon Sqdn—In order to establish claim, I need to contact "Chicken" **Corimer**, who was operating the jeep from which I was thrown while crossing furrowed land on a training problem at Camp Campbell, Ky., in 1943. Write me, (former Sgt) **William E. Manning**, 366 Davis St., Greenfield, Mass.

27th Div, 105th Inf, Cannon Co—In order to establish claim, I need to hear from anyone who served with my late son, **Sgt Almer "George" Jacobson**, when he was sick with fever and dysentery on Okinawa. He was also sick with fever on the ship from Saipan to New Hebrides. Write me, **Mrs. A. G. Jacobson**, 5247 Lyndale Ave., S., Minneapolis 8, Minn.

31st Div, 149th Field Artillery, Battery C-1 was in the service in 1942 and 1943. My back was injured while I was lifting up a 105-mm. artillery piece. I now need to learn the whereabouts of: **Green Edmunds**; **Homer Rice**; **Myron Clemens**; **Earl Spencer**; **Capt George Smith**; and **Raymond Good**. Write me, **Arnold C. Burow**, R.D. 1, Table Rock, Nebr. Claim pending.

53rd Inf, Co A—In order to establish claim, I need to hear from: **Henry Thompson**; **S/Sgt Green**; **Sgt Smith**; or any other soldier who remembers that I was removed from the firing line at Fort Ord, Calif., in 1940 because the concussion from rifle fire was damaging my hearing. Write me, **R. A. Andersen**, P.O. Box 424, Tillamook, Ore.

204th AAA Group, 244th AAA SL Bn, Battery C-1 served with this outfit from Sept. 1943 till Feb. 1945 as a corporal and buck sergeant. I was chief of section on radar searchlight sections 3 and 4 on the strand with the 1st Platoon south of Coronado, Calif.; I also had a section on the golf course south of North Island with C Battery. **Capt. Walter E. Josi** was my battery commander; **Lt. Earl H. Cain** was my platoon commander for a while; **George D. Jones**, **George H. Pruitt**, **Ronald W. Torgimson**, **Robert S. Robertson**, and **James R. Stevens** were assigned to my section. At **Camp Livingston, La.**, I served with **Co B, 123rd Bn, 31st Reg't, I.A.R.T.C.** At **Ford Ord, Calif.**, I served with **Co I, 4th Reg't A.G.F.R.D.2.** On June 4, 1945, I left the U.S.A. and was sent to Oahu, T.H. I was stationed at the 13th Replacement Center with **Casual Co 8, 1st Platoon**. Then I was assigned to **296th AAA SL Bn, Battery A**, as chief of section on a Barrier light; was later a Platoon Sgt and was promoted to **S/Sgt**. When **Battery A** was deactivated, I was acting 1st Sgt with rank of **S/Sgt**. I was then assigned to **A Battery, 294th AAA SL Bn**, where I was a section leader and motor sgt. I returned to the U.S.A. on Jan. 8, 1946, and was discharged at **Camp Beale, Calif.** Need to hear from anyone who served with me or who remembers that I suffered from sore shoulders, and that the soreness in my arm started in Sept. or Oct. 1944. Also need to hear from any of the doctors or medics who remember me. My right arm, shoulder, shoulder blade, and surrounding muscles were amputated in 1952, because of an incurable tumor of the bone. Write me, **Prentice T. Paulson**, 4451 S. Grant, Englewood, Colo. Claim pending.

Products Parade

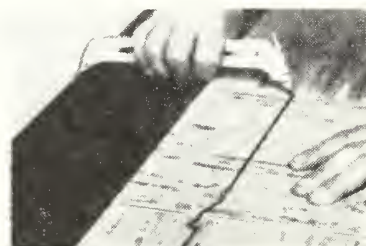
A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.



What is it? Motorized Car for Kids
What does it do? Miniature automobile runs on 1/3-hp. motor and 6-volt battery, has many big-car features.

How much? \$195.

Where available? American Machine & Foundry Co., 261 Madison Ave., New York City 16.



What is it? Contour Scriber
What does it do? Makes fitting of linoleum, tile, etc., easier by inscribing where cuts should be made.

How much? 98¢

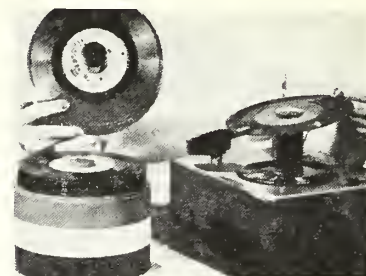
Where available? Charles Machine Co., P.O. Box 63-7, Springfield, N. J.



What is it? Snap-tite
What does it do? A quick-connect, quick-disconnect garden hose coupling with 360° swivel.

How much? \$1.50 postpaid.

Where available? Snap-tite, Inc., 201 Titusville Rd., Union City, Pa.



What is it? Record Nests
What does it do? Plastic sectional containers to hold 45-r.p.m. records ready to stack on a phonograph.

How much? \$3.95 postpaid.

Where available? Record Nest Mfg. Co., 3127 Doyne Road, Pasadena, Calif.



What is it? Raid
What does it do? Bug killer which can be used safely indoors as well as outdoors.

How much? \$1.59 per 12-ounce can.

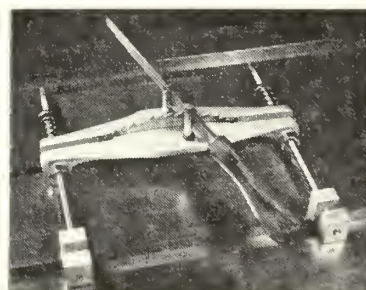
Where available? C. S. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis., hardware, grocery, department stores.



What is it? Twin-Claw Utility Bar.
What does it do? Pulls nails of all sizes from tight spots without bending them.

How much? \$4.95.

Where available? A & F Manufacturing Co., 1423 28th St., Sacramento, Calif., and hardware stores.



What is it? Circle Sharp.
What does it do? Sharpens circular saws from 6 to 10 inches in diameter.

How much? \$4.95 postpaid.

Where available? Riverside Enterprises, 311 Riverside, Corning, N. Y.

INVITATION TO LOS ANGELES

(Continued from page 23)

the stars through giant telescopes as well as get a spectacular view of Los Angeles.

Fight your way through the mobs at the Farmers' Market, Third and Fairfax: good places to eat, to shop, and just to gawk around.

Drive up to Lake Arrowhead, a jewel of a mountain lake 81 miles northeast of Los Angeles.

Take a fling at Coney Island-type fun at Long Beach's amusement area, the Pike.

Visit San Gabriel Mission, only nine miles from Los Angeles, where early-day California still lives in the memory of the founder of California's missions, the beloved Father Junipero Serra.

If you go out to Hollywood, you'll see signs of "Operation Face-Lift" by which the city fathers are determined to glamorize movieville. (They're getting a little fed up hearing visitors look around and mutter disappointedly, "This is Hollywood.")

Besides gandering Grauman's Chinese Theatre, where you'll find the hoofprints of Roy Rogers' Trigger and the footprints of some lesser known stars, you can also catch an outdoor musical performance at the Hollywood Bowl or the Greek Theatre.

If you prefer a guided tour, Tanner Tours offers comfortable busses and well-informed guides. Sample tour: a three-hour circuit of Hollywood, Beverly Hills, and Santa Monica; you'll see movie star homes, UCLA, and the National Soldiers' Home in Sawtelle, all for \$3.35. Tanner also has a movie studio tour.

Because of its sprawling distances, Los Angeles isn't too good a place for walking. You'll see few panhandlers in Los Angeles, and those you do see may have a touch of class. I was once tapped for a ten spot by a chap who said he needed it to fly up to San Francisco.

Maybe you're a Legionnaire who goes for action more than just sightseeing.

If so, take a listen to the barker's pitch as he hoarsely shouts the charms of Lady Los Angeles inside the big tent:

"You say you could go for a little action at the racetrack?" They're off and running at Del Mar and the pari-mutuel windows are waiting for you.

"You say you'd like to see some boxing? Wrestling?" Why, sure! The grunt-and-grapple boys are hitting the canvas at the American Legion Stadium out in Hollywood and at the Olympic Stadium in downtown Los Angeles.

"Care for a little poker?" Just go out

Western Avenue to the town of Gardena, where the draw poker and the shows are both legal and lively.

"Swimming?" Man, you've got it made! There're a hundred miles of beaches in Southern California with everything for your comfort—except decently warm water. As a longtime resident, I must confess under oath that the water is *always* cold. But come on in anyway, and as you try to gasp out, "It's invigorating!" through chattering teeth, just remember what George Gobel says, "They don't make oceans like they used to!"

If you'd rather catch a fish than act like one, you'll find fishing piers all along the Coast. You can rent any equipment you need, and for seven bucks you can go deep sea fishing in a public boat.

Golf? There's a dozen fine public courses. Don't be surprised if you knock a long one into an oil derrick or a movie actor—you'll find both on some courses.

Horseback riding? Yep; rent a horse near Griffith Park entrance and ride through this spectacular area.

Or maybe you'd like a trip to Catalina Island? Going by boat runs eight bucks round trip; by plane, 12—and once there you can take a spectacular

VETERANS: He's counting on advice about Today's Army... can you help him?

Young men naturally look to you, the experienced veteran, for straight talk on Army service. Your guidance carries a lot of weight. That's why it's so important that your counseling be based on what a youngster can expect in *today's* Army. Before answering his questions, you should be aware of the changes that have been made since you served.

Here are some important facts about today's Army that you may not be familiar with:

- *Qualified high school graduates may now choose their Army training before enlistment.*
- *The Army now offers a choice of over 150 valuable technical courses—everything from radar to medicine.*
- *Young men may enlist right into the branch of their choice—the one that offers them the most career benefits.*
- *The Army now offers the opportunity for a completely planned and balanced tour of duty through Unit Rotation.*
- *Young men who enlist or re-enlist with Unit Rotation may now choose a unit and stay with it for the full hitch.*
- *Young men who enlist or re-enlist with Unit Rotation outfits may also choose their overseas service.*
- *Today's Army requires more skilled specialists than ever before and consequently is offering the finest opportunities for technical education in its history.*

Yes, they're important changes, all right—but one thing remains the same in today's Army. It still needs intelligent, able young men of the highest calibre to become the cadre of leaders the Army needs—the kind of young men who look to you for their Army guidance. With these facts about today's Army, you can show them that more than ever the Army is offering great career opportunities. For further details on the various Army programs available to them, direct them to their local Army recruiter.



tour in a glass-bottom boat or go hunting for mountain goat and wild pig.

If you can crowd it in, a one-day trip to Tijuana, Mexico, just below San Diego, is fun. You can pick your poison down there in the form of dogracing, horseracing, or lightning-fast jai alai games. And you can bring back \$12 worth of Mexican imports duty free. (Maybe you'd better tuck in a bottle of French perfume; it might come in handy to restore domestic harmony when you get home.)

Out at Palos Verdes, L. A.'s Marineland is the biggest oceanarium in the world. There you can watch porpoises play and sea lions leap through hoops.

And finally, there's Disneyland, which in less than a year has become the biggest single tourist attraction in the West. And not just for kids, either—adult visitors outnumber children four to one.

New rides, new attractions, are constantly being opened. Though 20,000 visitors—from all 48 States and many foreign countries—may visit the park in a single day, the handling of crowds is remarkably efficient.

You can take your choice: visit Tomorrowland where it's 1986 and you're sped ahead in a rocket trip to the moon,

or ramble over to Frontierland and mingle with card sharks and war-painted Indians.

Down at Disneyland they tell a story about a woman from Missouri who stopped to chat with a park official. After she raved about all she'd seen, he asked her politely how she'd liked Los Angeles. "Never saw it," she said promptly, "I plan to see *that* on my next trip!"

Footsore but happy from doing Disneyland, you may still be game for more action. O.K., September is wine festival time out here. Just hunt up a festival and volunteer to help tramp a grape.

And if *that* gives you an appetite, here's a checklist on some outstandingly good but not expensive places to eat:

In the downtown area, if you like the speed and convenience of cafeterias, Clifton's, the Forum, and Manning's all are good.

The Pantry, at 877 South Figueroa, is a hearty, back-slapping kind of place—darned good food and harvest-hand portions.

Mike Lyman's Grill, on Sixth Street, just across from Pershing Square, is a great favorite with businessmen.

The best Chinese food I've found in

the whole of Los Angeles—and not high-priced—is at Kowloon, at 6124 West Pico Boulevard. And how about some sukiyaki and Japanese beer at Kawafuku Cafe, at 204½ East First Street?

For fine French food—at prices that won't fracture your wallet—there's Taix's, at 321 East Commercial Street, and Pierre's, at 1010 East Macy, both near the Union Station.

And there's a little place called Nayarit Cafe, at 1822 Sunset Boulevard, that serves Mexican Food so lip-smacking good it's been known to stop a Texan from bragging.

Musso-Frank's in Hollywood, is nationally famous for such specialties as corned beef and cabbage and sauerbraten. Lunch runs around \$2.50, and you're likely to rub shoulders with a movie actor.

Well, that's the rundown on Los Angeles. After you've seen it, after you've heard all the guys step up to put the knock on the place (like the gent who claimed the smog was so thick he lived with his wife for three years before he found out she was a blonde), I think you'll agree with me that Los Angeles is quite a place—and a helluva Convention City! THE END

MY BROTHER HO

(Continued from page 13)

ing my personal comfort, not with Ho.

Sometimes, just before a meal of dry crackers, meat'n beans and a hot drink, a smashing barrage would batter our position, and I would have to crawl to various points on the hill to direct counterfire. Ho always crawled with me, balancing, miraculously, a cup of cocoa! "You drink," he would say, forcing the cup into my hand. "Empty stomach no good for fight."

Over the months, through fair weather and foul, resting or fighting, the bond between us strengthened.

I learned little of Ho's past. He spoke briefly of an uncle in Seoul with whom he had lived. All else was blank. The war, I suspect, left scars on him that could not be seen. He seemed to have materialized, ready made, out of nowhere—and to nowhere he returned.

Brutality is a common characteristic among the soldiery of impoverished peoples. Not a trace of it rubbed off on Ho Chun Keuhn. His compassion led to all sorts of complications.

One snowy night he brought an eight-year-old Korean boy to the door of my bunker. Fear and loneliness were etched unforgettably on his wizened face. Ho explained that some Korean soldiers had tied the boy to a tree and were tormenting him. "Boy—safe—with you," he said, in his me-Tarzan-you-Jane manner of speaking.

The next morning, with my sleeping bag zipped tight against the bitter cold, I felt a curious ball of warmth pressing against me. From the cavernous depths of the sleeping bag my little Korean greeted me.

"Allo, Honcho," he said.

For a week that boy was my shadow. He ate with me, slept with me, washed with me, rode with me in the wonderful *jeepo*. Then an order from headquarters sent him on his lonely way: All children under 16 must vacate the area immediately.

Ho and I took little Lee back to the company kitchen. The kindly cooks filled a sack with food. Ho pinned some Korean money inside the boy's jacket. Then he wrote a note, folded it and stuffed it carefully in Lee's breast pocket. We put him in a jeep between two Americans headed for the rear. The last gesture he made, as the jeep rounded a bend in the road, was a pitiful little wave of the hand. I looked at Ho. He was crying. Believe me, I didn't feel so good myself.

Two weeks later I learned that Lee had bedded down at our headquarters in the rear and that the chaplain, in seeking a ride for him farther south, had found the note and had it transcribed. It read: "This is one of God's little children. Please be good to him. Feed him and keep him warm. There

is no greater thanks than the love of a little boy."

Early in March I went to Japan for five days rest. In a Tokyo PX I bought a silver bracelet. I had it inscribed: "To Ho Chun Keuhn in appreciation for services rendered to the United States of America." I presented it to Ho when I got back. His lips, which could not decipher a word of English, moved as if reading the inscription. Tears started from his eyes; abruptly he turned away.

Late in March a blow fell. Our battalion was ordered to move to the eastern front. A notice, signed by the battalion commander, was posted throughout the area: All Korean members of the KSC must remain in the area. Ho's unit, the Korean Service Corps, was a semimilitary type of organization which paid its members, provided the Korean staples of fish and rice, and kept tabs on its personnel by periodic rollcalls. If he had left, Ho would have been charged with desertion. Police would have been assigned to track him down. Moreover, his pay would have been cut off.

Finally my platoon was ready to leave. Ho and I shook hands. I pressed a ten dollar bill into his hand. He refused it. I insisted. Ho threw the bill to the ground. He drew himself up full height. "I owe you, sir," he said. "I owe plenty."

A week later we joined the 8th ROK Division which had replaced the First Marine Division in front of a hellish pile of rock called Luke the Gook's Castle. The outpost lines of resistance were within speaking distance of each other. Casualties were heavy. I missed Ho Chun Keuhn.

One night while we were hunkered in our bunkers behind a steep hill, there was a movement at the door. I leaped up, expecting a friend who had been assigned to a company nearby. Ho, half starved but smiling, limped into the room. "Hi, Lieutenant," he said. "Me come."



"Ed works so hard all year, I don't object to how he spends his vacation."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

I was overjoyed but apprehensive. "How about the police?" I said.

Ho grinned. "Police come, me hide in hills," he said. "Police no more look, me come down."

At least six times, Ho, warned by the grapevine that Korean police were in the area, vanished into the wild mountains. If he had been caught his fate would not have been a happy one.

So well did Ho understand me that he often anticipated my thoughts. Sandbags, allocated by engineer supply dumps and issued in bales that weighed close to 200 pounds, were filled with dirt and used to barricade gunpits, fox-holes, jeep revetments and to strengthen log roofs. There were never enough to go around.

One night about dark Ho and I crept to a supply dump to requisition some sandbags. A single guard stood at the edge of a small plateau above the road bed. I parked the jeep on the road, climbed a short hill and confronted the guard. "How about a bale of sandbags?" I said.

"Sorry," said the guard. "What's left belongs to that radar outfit up the road."

"All I need is a bale," I said.

"Sorry," said the guard. "Maybe tomorrow."

Back in the jeep, picking our way through a long, dark corridor of trees, I began to grumble. "Damned sandbags," I said. "I've got a notion to sneak back there and swipe a bale."

Ho remained silent.

"Only trouble is," I said, "that guard would probably shoot at anything that moved."

Suddenly the jeep dived into a muddy rut. I shifted quickly and tromped on the gas. She wallowed like a stricken animal, then churned slowly forward. "Funny," I thought aloud, "she's awful sluggish."

Then the light dawned. I jerked around and looked in the back seat. "Ho," I chortled, "you son-of-a-gun!"

"Sandbag much heavy," Ho laughed. "Next time maybe bring two men."

Laughter is a precious commodity in a theater of war. It is for that reason, perhaps, that when a laughable incident presents itself, the laughter flows uninhibited down tear-streaked faces. Ho Chun Keuhn reserved his laughter for moments when it would do the most good.

One night in May I crawled into my sleeping bag in a highly nervous state. Our bunker was dug in on an exposed portion of a terribly battered hill. Infiltrators were thick behind our lines. I lay awake, .45 in hand, tense and listening.

Suddenly I heard stealthy footsteps. Then quiet. Then footsteps again. Louder and closer. Someone was stealing up the hill. Outside our door the footsteps stopped. I heard the intruder breathing. I snapped erect, levelled the .45 and called out, "Who's there? Speak or I shoot."

"I'm lookin' fer Curbstone Six," said a disgusted voice. "You jokers know where he is?"

Curbstone Six was an artillery observer on the other end of the hill. I directed the man to his bunker. Then I fell back in a heap and sighed with relief.

Suddenly Ho's laughter broke the tension. His whole body shook. He cocked his finger to simulate my .45, rose to his knees, his eyes wide and staring, and thrust his finger toward the door. His voice trembled.

"Hoose dere?" he shouted. "Spik, or I shoot."

Then he fell over, screaming with laughter. Together, we indulged a mild case of hysteria.

It would be unfair to pay tribute to Ho Chun Keuhn alone. In my company,

Take off those blinders, mister!



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Address
City & State
Send me special information on a Tour to:

Lieutenant Robert Towner from Richmond, Va., and Lieutenant Jim Huffman, Lima, Ohio, had houseboys as loyal as Ho Chun Keuhn, and whose faith and integrity neither will ever forget. Add to these the thousands of Koreans who served our troops, many without pay, and you get a fair idea of the magnificent contribution of these men to whom liberty was a word more precious than life itself.

Night after night, by the dozens, they toiled up the terrible mountains loaded down with supplies for the men on the line. Cold, wet, many of them sick, they did not complain. When enemy fire blasted the reverse slopes, they took shelter as best they could. Then when the shelling ceased, they crawled to

their feet and climbed doggedly on. On top, freed of their loads, they would sit and allow the bitter wind to dry the sweat from their faces. Then, chattering like a pack of monkeys, they would disappear into the night to return, hours later, with another load.

Ho Chun Keuhn represented the best that was in these men. Proud, courageous, at times aloof, when the chips were down he was always ready to play the hand.

I rotated home in the middle of July. It was not easy to say goodbye to Ho Chun Keuhn. He refused to permit himself the luxury of a tear. His handshake was firm, conveying something of the indomitable courage and warm simplicity of his noble soul.

"Good luck," he said, looking me straight in the eye. "I miss you."

On the way home, watching the clean white foam break away from the bow of the ship, I often thought about Ho Chun Keuhn. And I realized that he was not, as I had thought, a "Have not." Ho had had me. And "me" would have been anybody who shared with him the simple creed by which he lived: Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

Somewhere among the austere brown hills of Korea one could find Ho Chun Keuhn. My letters to him go unanswered and unreturned. But wherever he is, come what may, I know that Ho will be equal to the challenge.

Ho Chun Keuhn is a man. THE END

GO NORTHWEST, YOUNG MAN!

(Continued from page 27)

fruit, berries, vegetables, and grass for cattle and sheep.

Slowly up again toward the Rockies. First, there's a long, rolling country with plenty of rainfall for peas and wheat (both are grown on such a vast scale that they are harvested by simply mowing them down by the mile). Then come the Rockies themselves, with their deep pine, heavy snow, many mines, few people, rainbow and cutthroat trout beyond imagination.

When the early settlers trickled into this country, they were few in number and didn't need much help. They scooped up minerals, farmed the land, whacked down timber. A little labor went a long way with so many riches around.

Things were smooth enough until the depression of the 1930's. Then the Northwest got hit hard. Everything but the scenery drooped.

Revival came with World War II. Its terrible appetite needed just such an area to satisfy it. And when this war-born demand spilled over into the post-war years, the Northwest was off like a skier down one of its own slopes.

Raw materials lured fabricators nearer to their source of supply. The sprawling river systems were harnessed for more power to drive aluminum and atom plants. Each development brought new people with their need for houses, schools, hospitals, stores, laundries, churches, movies. The momentum grew and grew.

The trick now is to keep it going. If you are an honest, vigorous laborer, the Northwest has a spot for you—at high wages. If you're a white collar worker, you should be able to get along despite growing competition. And if you're an engineer—particularly one with an imaginative frame of mind—or an in-

ventor, or adept at industrial promotion, your welcome will be a red carpet.

Just look at some of the major industrial employers and the webs they are spreading out:

Boeing Airplane, in the Seattle area, had a temporary employment peak of 45,000 during the war. When the bombs stopped falling, this melted away to 5,000. But instead of tiding itself over by branching into the fabrication of aluminum doodads, Boeing bet its chips on the jet age and won. First, it expanded its engineering department to its present strength of 4,500. Then it scored heavily with its long-range jet bomber (the B-52). Meantime it was betting \$15 million on the design and construction of civilian jets—a gamble that's now worth around \$400 million, with more to come. Boeing is deep in guided missiles, too, but can't talk much about that.

And its prosperity has rippled out. It buys lots of parts and services from others. One such subcontractor is Iron Fireman (of Portland) whose name you know best when it's on heating equipment.

You hear much the same story in the wood industry. Once logs spelled only lumber. But now plywood gets the cream of the crop, with lumber next in line. And the waste products of both—heretofore burned up—make pulp and chemicals. Each time some part of a tree is spared, new industries and sub-industries spring up. Pulp requires chlorine and caustic soda. So the suppliers of those ingredients rushed in. Plywood is held together with adhesives, so the glue producers came along. And they, in turn, wanted formaldehyde, bringing in that fraternity. It goes on and on. Only the bark of a tree and the lignin (the binder in wood fiber) are still not fully utilized. If you can figure out something economic to do with them, you're rich.



"Maybe you'd better look into this. They all rushed in here a few minutes ago and started listening to police calls."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

The might of the Columbia River—greatest power stream in North America—has created its share of commerce too. The Atomic Energy Commission's installations at Hanford, Wash., have a payroll of 10,000, for the atom now is considered a "permanent and stable industry." Aluminum smelting and fabricating keep expanding as the need for the light metal increases.

Mixed with these are the new consumer industries. Remember that the Northwest isn't fenced off from the East by mountains alone. Freight rates make another barrier (gasoline in the Rockies will cost 35¢ a gallon, or even more, at times). In the shelter of such high transportation costs, manufacturers of clothing, furniture, and even luggage have built little empires of their own in the Northwest.

The trouble with their shelter, though, is that there are two sides to a wall—if the budding manufacturers want to tap Eastern markets, they are up against the same rate problem as the Eastern boys shipping West. This they are trying to lick by emphasizing quality—a solution the growers of fruits and vegetables found years before.

Now put natural resources, skill, and quality together, and what do you get? Wonderful wage rates—with unions to keep them there.

Industrial labor in Washington is 59 percent organized (highest in the nation); in Oregon it's 47 percent (third in the nation). Last December the average weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries were \$87.09 in Washington, \$90 in Oregon, \$90.88 in Montana, and \$85.97 in Idaho.

Lest you forget, Seattle is the home of Dave Beck, whose teamsters union was the biggest in the AFL and still ranks No. 2 since the merger between AFL and CIO (it's only a hair's breadth behind the auto group). The talkative Beck gladly will give you his favorite lecture on the advantages of cooperation between unions and employers—a thesis that seems plausible enough when you look down from his citadel on the activity of Seattle below.

White-collar people, who by and large don't have unions, say that they're tagging behind the wage parade. Women, though, don't have that complaint. Good typists and office workers start at \$230 to \$260 a month, with nature's playland thrown in. This is causing quite an immigration from the East.

If you want to get a farm, on the other hand, better bring enough cash or credit with you—it will take at least \$25,000.

It's self-evident that under such conditions living expenses in the Northwest are high, except on some of the local foodstuffs (in Washington even that is offset by a 3½ percent sales tax). But



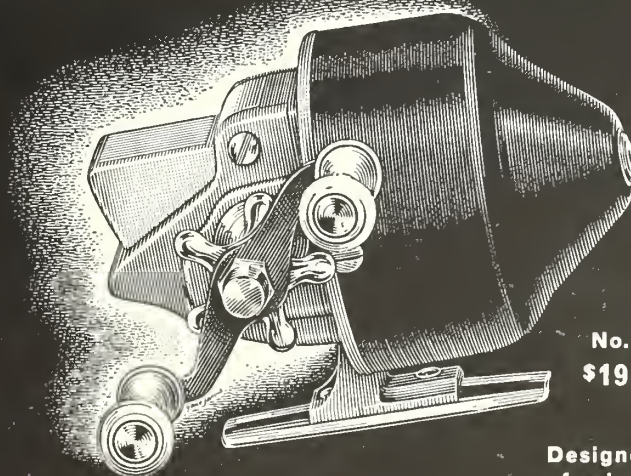
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Div. of Higbie Mfg. Co.

you can balance high prices with the fact that people in the Northwest tend to get along more simply than in older, more populated areas. Usefulness is a bigger factor in making buying decisions than flashiness.

Houses, by contrast, cost less than in the East, and there isn't any easy explanation for it. Lumber may be cheaper, but lumber is only a fraction of the cost of a house (remember, labor here is very high). Builders grumble that FHA and VA are ultraconservative in evaluating houses for mortgages and thus put a damper on prices. That could be one reason. Size of city could be another: the biggest metropolis in the Northwest is Seattle, with a population of only 500,000.

In style, houses tend toward the ranch-type and contemporary designs. You don't find many "traditional" homes in a region where the outdoors is almost as much a part of living as the indoors. On hillsides, split-level homes are popular—one floor at street level with living room in back, the other on the downward slope to make a daylight basement, recreation room, or maybe a couple of bedrooms. For \$15,000 to \$20,000 you can get a three-bedroom home that would cost you almost 50 percent more in the East. Rentals are pretty much a rarity. Trailers aren't.

Schools are surprisingly good. In most districts, the authorities and the voters saw the wave of kids coming and prepared for it. Moreover, public schools in the Northwest always have been a matter of great pride—a symbol of democracy and progress. An index of how public school facilities are keep-

ing the population happy is the near-absence of private schools. In Seattle there are only two, with an enrollment of maybe 500.

State and other nonfederal taxes haven't raised a rebellion so far. Most people think they are about par for the course, except—every once in a while—when there is a reassessment of property values.

Washington has a sales tax (3½ percent), a property tax, and a tax on real estate transactions. Oregon has an income tax (graduated from 2 percent to 8 percent of taxable income), a property tax, and a use tax. Idaho has an income tax (1½ percent to 8 percent). So has Montana (1 percent to 4 percent), plus poll and property taxes. But you may be sure that Northwest taxpayers aren't being nicked any deeper than their counterparts on the East Coast, and usually less.

When you get here, you'll find the people young, friendly, and earnest. Even those with great wealth don't make a show of it; some are reticent about their affairs to the point of shyness. Gossip is not one of the favorite sports.

Not only is the population young because the region is young, but also because older people just wouldn't like it here. And the climate—no matter what the temperature is in the daytime—always is cool at night. Don't bring your Bermuda shorts. Long underwear would be less conspicuous and much more practical. By the same token, a fireplace is more useful than a rocking chair on an open porch.

Not everybody likes the Northwest.

Its awful vastness overwhelms a few, and they get lonely. Chrysler recently sent a team of recruiters to Washington to scout around for scientists and technicians to work on guided missiles in Detroit. Here is the way one of the tempters puts it: "Our best bet is trying to bring our own people home. Almost all the ones we talk to are from Michigan. They have seen the West. Now they want to go home. And they'll be more stable when they get back—the wanderlust is out of their system."

But for the very reasons that some leave, many more come and stay on. They love the room that's everywhere—even in the cities. People are just like yourself; there's good hunting and fishing; good pay.

A young lawyer from the East expresses it as simply as this: "I wanted water and mountains. I looked over the map and this was the place that had both. I came out to see, liked it, and set up my practice."

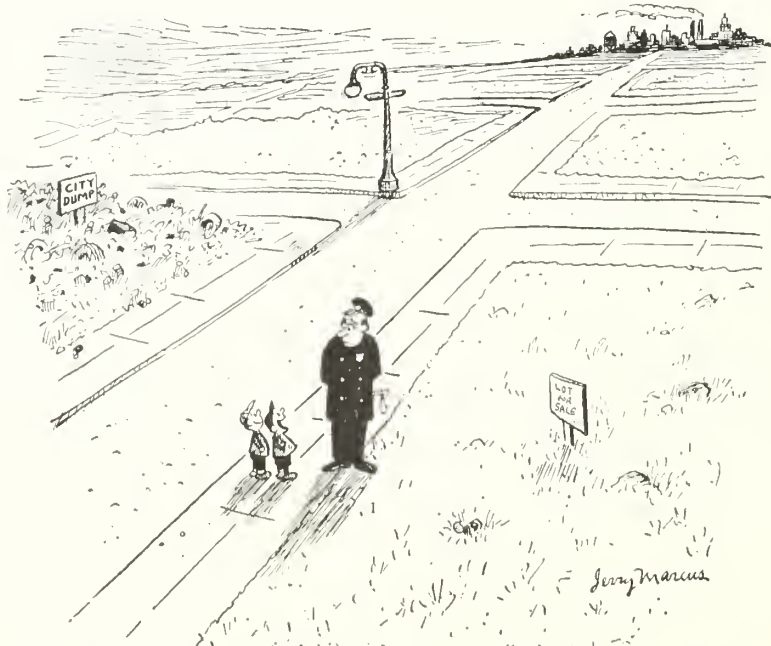
Even more typical is the story of an advertising man: "I passed through Seattle while I was in the Navy. My wife and I had been living in the Midwest, but we didn't want to go back there. Those miserable winters, and then the hot summers. So we settled here. I knocked around some before I found what I wanted, but soon I got just what I liked."

Note that this adman got acquainted with the Northwest while he was in service. That's how so many of the newcomers first became enthusiasts—they were stationed here, shipped to and from here, or worked in war industry. After that, they put down roots with or without going home first. You won't have any trouble finding a Legion Post.

As for the leisure side of life, we won't even attempt to get into that, neither of us being an outdoor expert. Suffice it to say that no matter whether you just like to look at nature, or poke around in it with rod, boat, or gun, you'll have all you need in the Northwest—and then some.

For really active fellows there's this thought: You can do what you please without being ashamed of your gun, your reel, your motor, or your purse. They don't fawn upon you with that "podner" stuff out here, but they aren't snooty either.

Have fun your own way, with the assurance that the other fellow, by and large, will be considerate and polite. Last winter in 4½ million private acres of Douglas fir along the Pacific Coast, hunters bagged 11,300 deer, 1,450 elk, 385 bear, and one mountain goat. Amidst all that shooting, they set only four forest fires.



"Officer Gallagher, tell us the story of how you told off Captain Cassidy."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

ROD AND GUN CLUB (Continued from page 28)

JAMES K. HILL of 172 N. 2nd St., Hughesville, Pa., writes, "After you have tried everything and they still don't bite, take the wrapper from a Baby Ruth candy bar, twist gently and make one single knot, loop over the barbed hook, and you'll be surprised at the results. It's either the texture of the paper or the red and white colors. I've had good luck with this idea."



FOR THE DOG LOVER'S memory book: Because of the late hour the Reverend E. L. Dixon and Clarence Hedges of Edmonton, Ky., called off their hunt after their three hounds had treed a raccoon. Upon reaching home, Reverend Dixon found one of his dogs missing. After three days, he returned to the spot where the coon had been treed. There was the hound, sitting at the base of the tree, looking at the big fat coon in the treetop and giving a little bark every once in awhile. He didn't like to leave a job unfinished.

HARRINGTON AND RICHARDSON CO., (of Worcester, Mass.), recently introduced four new model firearms.

They are a hammerless, slide-action .22-caliber repeating rifle; a 12- or 16-gauge slide-action shotgun (with or without variable choke); and a .22-caliber, 9-shot, swing-out cylinder revolver.

The model 422 slide-action .22-caliber rifle has a capacity for 21 short, 17 long or 15 long rifle cartridges. Its overall length is 41½ inches with 24-inch barrel and crowned muzzle. It has adjustable open rear sight and is grooved for Tip-Off scope mount. The rifle is tubular fed and weighs 5½ lb. Cost \$41.50.

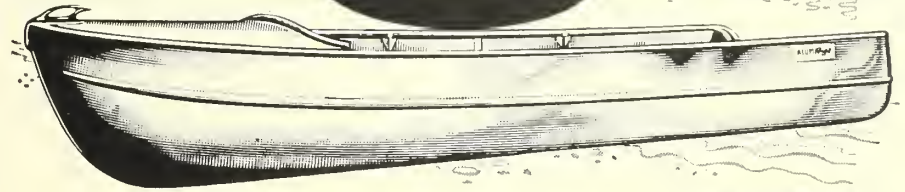
The model 400 hammerless, slide-action, repeating shotgun in 12- or 16-gauge is tubular fed, has 6-shot capacity (5 in magazine, 1 in chamber) furnished with 3-shot magazine plug. The gun is 47¾ inches long overall. Barrel 28". Chambered for 2¾" shells. Full choke. Weight 7¼ lb. Price \$68.50. Model 401 with variable choke \$78.50.

The model 929 "Side-Kick," swing-out cylinder, .22-caliber revolver comes in 6-, 4- or 2½-in. barrel lengths. Single or double action with automatic ejector return. Finished in H & R Crown-Lustre Blue. Nine-shot capacity. Chambered for .22-caliber long rifle, long, or short ammunition. Price \$36.75.

If you have a helpful idea that pertains to hunting or fishing, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.



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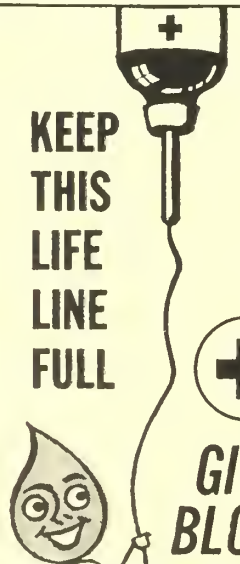
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KEEP THIS LIFE LINE FULL



GIVE BLOOD!

HOW MUCH IS YOUR GUN WORTH?

(Continued from page 17)

guns. If you have a particularly fine Damascus gun, you can get modern steel barrels for it. Chambered barrels, tapered but unblued, can be bought for about \$20. A gunsmith might charge another \$25 to cut off the original barrels, ream out the stubs to the new barrel shank size, sweat in the new barrels and replace the ribs. That's a lot of money, but some of these old guns are worth it. You may end up with a gun worth \$75 to \$250.

I've never seen an estimate of the number of "liberated" firearms brought into the country by veterans of our various wars. Hundreds of thousands, certainly. Maybe millions. If you personally disassociated your pet Luger from a captured Nazi or relieved a pacified Jap of that Arisaka rifle in your closet, those guns are priceless souvenirs. To you. But if you are one of the guys who swapped precious greenbacks or more precious beer for a center-fire keepsake, you paid your dough for the thrill of showing it around at home right after you got the order of the ruptured duck. In cash money, few of those guns are worth much today.

The reason is simple. Thousands of them have been imported since the war and are being dumped on the American market. Prices quoted (on items that are new or have been brought to near-new condition) determine the value of your own examples. Recent advertisements list Mauser rifles for \$37.50, assorted Japanese rifles for \$18 up, English Enfields for \$29.50, Russian Moisin rifles for \$14.50, and so on. Lugers start at around \$35, the British Webley comes for as little as \$14.95, French Lebel for the same price. A Walther comes higher—about \$40 for one in good used condition. Enemy guns made late in the war usually suffered from high-speed, slipshod production and low-grade, ersatz materials. The well-made guns that were manufactured before the war or in the first year or two of the war got the hardest kind of use, and suffered from it.

A few of our lads accidentally came home with some of our own American military weapons. The value of these, too, can best be measured by current prices. They are higher than for foreign arms, and rightly so. They're usually better guns, in better condition. Legal M1's (Garands) can be purchased for around \$115, carbines for around \$85. Original Springfield 1903 rifles (many of them returned from Britain, where they were sent in the desperate days after Dunkirk) bring around \$60 (new barrels can be obtained for \$10). The American Enfield, made during World War I, is worth about \$35. There are

a lot of these around. Back in the thirties our Government sold Enfields to National Rifle Association members for around \$12, and Krag's went for as little as \$3.50. They're all worth more now, of course. A good military Krag should bring \$20.

If your pet souvenir rifle is battered up, you can restore it at slight cost. New carbine stocks can be obtained for \$3.95; new Garand stocks (without metal parts) for \$2.50. New Garand barrels cost about \$15. Other parts can be obtained for low prices. Thousands of foreign and American military rifles have been converted to sporters. Often this conversion was expert, and a nice rifle worth anywhere from \$50 to \$100 resulted. And, just as often, an inexperienced job was done, resulting in an inefficient and sometimes unsafe rifle. There are complete kits for converting military rifles to sporters. Generally, it'll cost about \$30 to convert a Mauser, Enfield, or Springfield 03 to a fair sporter. Before you spend that money, remember that it isn't worth while unless the action and barrel are in good condition. Very few of the souvenir guns I've seen would justify the investment.

A few GI's were able to buy fine double-barreled rifles, three-barrel combination rifle-shotguns, and exquisitely made double shotguns—maybe through those forms of wartime and early post-war currency: American cigarettes and chocolate bars. If you got one of the double rifles, cherish it. It's a goofy weapon for American shooting, and probably shoots an obsolete cartridge, but there's an astonishing interest in it. Probably it's worth more than \$100; maybe \$200 or more, though it takes a long time to find customers. If it's a good Holland & Holland, it might be worth as much as a good used automobile. Those German and Austrian shotguns are often equally valuable, as are the three-barrel jobs. A few of them are worth between \$500 and \$1,000. One caution, though. The 16-gauge shotgun which was very popular among the European aristocracy is usually chambered for the short shell. It won't take the standard American 16-gauge shell. You can buy short shells, but they're not well-suited to American hunting conditions. In Europe, upland game is *driven* toward the shooters by beaters, and is killed at very short ranges. A light load is therefore preferred. Americans shoot at longer ranges—want more punch. Thus, a European shotgun is worth maybe a third less in the short 16-gauge load than in any of the standard chamberings, no matter how beautifully it's engraved.

We're getting close now to the real gold mines—antique guns. Like postage stamps, antique guns have little intrinsic value. They are worth only as much as someone is willing to pay for them. And that is keyed to the number of people who collect a given type. More people collect old handguns than long guns (rifles and shotguns), so they are much more valuable. In general, prices of old guns have doubled in the past four years.

Dealers say that there are over 50,000 collectors of old guns in the country. I doubt that most of these are serious, but there are enough serious collectors to make it unlikely that you'll pick up a Colt Paterson revolver, worth \$1,500 or even more, for a few dollars. It does happen, though. A Missouri gun collector recently overheard a barber offer a friend an old revolver for \$5. The friend thought \$3.50 was enough. Turned out to be a Colt Walker. Don't ask me what such a gun is worth. I know of a man who gladly paid \$2,000 to get one.

The value of an old gun depends on its popularity among collectors, its original historical significance, its condition, and its rarity. There are thousands of freak guns around—inventor's models and the like—true ones-of-a-kind. They're worth little. The really valuable guns are those which were once widely used but are now scarce.

About ten times more people collect old Colts than any other gun. The models vary so widely in value that I can't begin to list them here. If you have an old Colt, it's worth checking with a knowledgeable collector or at least in a gun catalog which lists prices. Any of the early cap and ball models should be worth at least \$150. A Walker model Colt in new condition just recently sold for \$10,000 in a fitted case complete with bullet mold, nipple wrench, etc. This is the only cased Walker known. It's a huge gun, with a nine-inch barrel and weighs four pounds nine ounces. Get out the scales if you have a big "hawleg" Colt. Many of these had the barrel shortened, but they're still worth plenty. A man in California makes a replica of this gun for \$350. It's not a counterfeit, because he stamps his name on it. But counterfeits of the most valuable models are beginning to appear. Least valuable, because most common, is the Navy model, worth about \$150 complete and in perfect condition.

An almost comic reversal of values happened with the Colt Single Action Army revolver, the famous "Peacemaker" or "Frontier Model." "The Gun that Won the West." This is the six-shooter you see brandished in Western movies. It was used by Billy the Kid, Wyatt Earp, and other villains and

heroes of the early West. Colt brought out this model in 1873, and manufactured more than 300,000 of them before discontinuing the model in 1941. The 1941 price was \$37.50 new, and there was little demand. After the war collectors ran the price of this gun up to \$100 to \$200, depending upon condition. Another manufacturer brought out a good replica in 1953, and another got into the business in 1954. These guns sold at about \$90. The Colt people watched this revolution in values with astonishment. Just recently they have recovered from their shock, and started



"I'm ready."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

limited production on the gun again—at \$125! This move created havoc in the used gun value. Frontier models that had sold for \$200 were suddenly worth only \$75.

It is a popular superstition that the Colt and the Winchester were the only guns used in the post-Civil War West. They were the most widely used, but there were plenty of others—the Smith and Wesson, Remington, Starr, and many other handguns, the Springfield, Remington, Sharps, Neidner, and other shoulder weapons. I think that you'll see these guns increase in value in the next few years, but as of now they're way below the Colts.

It doesn't take much to start a collectors' fad which will multiply the value of an old gun. A smart publicity man's promotion in connection with the movie *Winchester 73* created fantastic new values for the "One of One Thousand" rifles of that model. Such a gun which had lain unrecognized in a pile of "junk" rifles was picked up by a sharp-eyed long-gun collector for only \$4.50. As a result of the movies and attendant promotion such rifles today may bring between \$2,500 and \$5,000. It wouldn't surprise me if the coming publication of Alden Hatch's new book



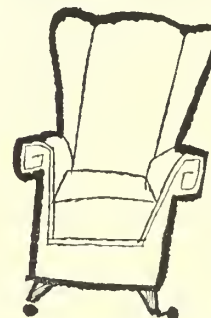
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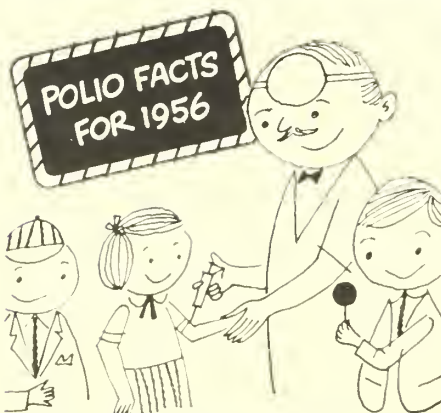
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about Remington will step up the value of guns produced by that company during its long history, which began in 1816.

Foreign dumping affects the value of these guns, too. A big lot of old Remington-Rider rolling block and Model 1873 Winchester lever-action rifles with military-type full-length stocks have reappeared on the market. These were shipped out in the 1870's to foreign countries which have kept them in their armories all these years. The Remingtons seem to be mostly in the 7-mm. caliber, slightly used, and cost about \$17. The Winchesters are 44-40, and range according to condition from \$60 in new condition down to \$27.50 in deactivated condition.

If you have all the equipment for an old gun, its value goes up again. The Colt 1860 army revolver is worth maybe \$300 or so by itself. With shoulder stock of matching number, reloading tools, etc., you might get \$600 for it.

The standard weapons of the Blue and the Gray were clumsy muzzle-loaders, and are not worth much; \$25 would be a good price. However, both breech-loaders and repeaters first appeared in large numbers during the War between the States, and have a fair value if in good condition—maybe \$50 for a Sharps and \$75 for a good Spencer. The gate-latch Springfield is too common to be worth more than \$20 unless in mint condition. But if you happen to have a Sharps with a coffee mill in the stock, or one with a hollow stock that served as a canteen, you've struck gold. These guns are valued well up in the three figures, and maybe into four. By and large, guns which can be identified as having been used by the Confederate forces are worth more than those used by the Federals.

How about the real antiquities—the guns that our forefathers used when America was young? These are scarce indeed, in their original condition. You've heard the expression "lock, stock, and barrel?" Our frugal forefathers had a way of modernizing their guns as they went along, by replacing the lock, and sometimes the stock. It wasn't hard to put a flintlock on a matchlock rifle. Most of the early flintlocks that were any good were converted to cap-locks when the percussion cap was invented. A European matchlock such as the first settlers in Virginia and New England used would be almost priceless.

It's pretty hard to determine the age of a Kentucky or Pennsylvania long rifle without knowledge of the old proof marks and other maker's identification. However, gun collectors' books list marks and makers, and you can determine the approximate age of the piece from them. Proof marks are usu-

ally found under the barrel at the breech end, so you may have to remove the stock to find them. A gun that can be identified is worth 50 per cent more than an unidentified gun. There were more than 500 gunsmiths who made "Kentucky" rifles, and a few are still being made today, by almost the same methods and with the same materials as the originals.

Rifled guns are worth more than smoothbores, unless the latter happen to be the "Brown Bess" or Charleville muskets which won the Revolution for us. Our friends in Europe have debased the flintlock market for us, too. You can buy flintlocks used in the Napoleonic Wars for \$27.50. A good Hawken Plains rifle is worth about \$250, and examples of popular earlier makes will go

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for twice as much. But the average American flintlock musket would be valued at about \$50. As with late 19th century guns, the pistols are worth more than the long guns. A handsome flintlock pistol may bring \$600 or more. A pair of good cased dueling pistols may bring between \$1,000 and \$2,000. But a more typical price for an average relic would be \$100.

There's a thriving business in parts, and you can make any old gun look as good as it did when it was new. Any antique gun is more valuable if all the serial numbers on the parts are the same. Otherwise the gun becomes a reproduction, in part at least. And regardless of what market prices may be, there's a value beyond money in handling the same musket your great-grandfather carried in the Battle of the Wilderness, the rifle that never got far from your pioneer grandfather's hand till he was safe through Indian country, the Krag your father carried up San Juan Hill, the old Stevens 22 with which you learned to shoot squirrels, or the P-40 you snatched from the belt of a cringing storm trooper.

THE END

THE LADIES AND THE PAMPHLETEERS

(Continued from page 15)

today's communist control efforts with religious persecutions of the past: in Biblical times, as, "The proceedings of the Jewish leaders against Jesus and his followers resemble some modern sedition trials in the use of false witnesses and the vagueness of charges brought"; in the English Reformation era when, says Chafee, "exculpatory oaths" were first introduced into law but "finally, this method of suppression was abandoned in disgust until its revival by American legislators in the middle of the 20th century."

Hardly anything could be straighter from the anti-anticommunist lexicon of the Fund For The Republic. To say nothing of the Biblical reference which has been characterized by many as a highly profane comparison.

"Consider the current reasons for sedition laws," writes Chafee in another section of the pamphlet. "Almost everybody recognizes that open discussion must have some legal limits; the test is whether it creates sufficiently great dangers of external attack, internal disorders, immoral conduct, etc. The questions men disagree most about are—does the danger really exist? Is it big enough to warrant suppression?"

He then proceeds to make clear that his answer to both questions is no, with a discussion of English religious persecutions of the 16th and 17th centuries concluding with the observation, "Here, too, the fear of freedom might have been exaggerated."

All 55 pages of his treatise are similarly aimed at implanting in the minds of unsuspecting readers his belief that control or regulation of communists is not only unnecessary but highly objectionable.

Almost as bad is the pamphlet *The Constitution and Congressional Investigating Committees*, by Dartmouth Prof. Robert K. Carr. Its tenor is set in this paragraph:

"Unfortunately, the [three congressional subversive-investigating] committees sometimes weakened their cases with the public by using scare language to describe their findings and by exaggerating the strength and influence of the domestic communist movement. Thus, they tended to overeducate those people who were impressed by their findings and to undereducate other people who were so repelled by the excesses and abuses which marked the work of the committees that they allowed themselves to disbelieve almost everything that the committees reported."

Objective? Impartial?

Or this, in the Carr tome's concluding paragraph:

"The time has come for Congress to face and meet its responsibility in correcting the abuses of its investigating committees so that the investigating power may be preserved for wise and essential use."

Or this passage from his discussion of alleged "trials" of witnesses by committees which never have "tried" anyone in a prosecutive sense:

"At worst the committees have shamefully abused their witnesses to a point where these legislative 'trials' become a horrible mockery of our great tradition of trial by due process of law. Only slightly less serious is the damage to civil liberty done by the committees in their contribution to the spirit of in-



"—don't tell me—let me guess. He broke a hundred, didn't he?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

tolerance and repression that has grown so strong in the United States in the postwar era."

Unbiased?

In Kenosha, Wis., the Kenosha-Paul Herrick Post 21 of The American Legion called public attention to the underlying objectives of the Freedom Agenda program when the Kenosha League of Women Voters undertook a local project. Replying, the Kenosha League, among other things, gave fulsome praise to another of the pamphlets, *The Constitution and the Loyalty Programs*, by Harvard Instructor Alan Westin. It said he "nowhere questions the need for a government fidelity program, nor does he indicate that the program is in itself a suppression of our constitutional freedom."

Conceding that the Westin pamphlet is far less objectionable than either the Chafee or Carr opuses, some doubts nevertheless might be raised by these words in its final chapter:

"How have the programs succeeded? They have caught no spies. . . . The need to measure fidelity has also provided a fertile field for reckless and

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irresponsible politicians. . . . Demagogues of this ilk did not invent Communists or the Soviet Union, however, and it seems clear that the proper way to deal with them is not to abandon the quest for fidelity in public employment but to approach the task with sanity and justice, ignoring neither the dangers of Communist activities nor the menace of radical 'security-firsters'."

Nowhere in the words is there any direct attack on the security programs. But re-read the words; clear is the implication that present programs are the nefarious works of "irresponsible politicians" and "radical security-firsters."

In the back of each of the six pamphlets is a list of "Suggestions for Further Reading," which together constitute one of the most objectionable features of the entire Freedom Agenda program.

To an almost unbelievable extent is this supplemental bibliography loaded on the side of anti-anticommunism. Westin's pamphlet suggests the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee's famed report on "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments" and a *Yale Law Review* article by J. Edgar Hoover. Otherwise, the lists are almost a closed corporation restricted to works which, in varying degrees of dogmatic bigotry, advance the arguments of anti-anticommunism.

Included are several by Thomas I. Emerson and Walter Gellhorn. Both were named as communists in sworn testimony, although both subsequently denied the charge. National Commander Wagner points out that Emerson was a member of the National Executive Committee of the National Lawyers Guild, Gellhorn a member of the Guild; and that both were national committeemen of the International Juridical Association which, like the lawyers Guild, has been cited as a legal arm of the Communist Party. Both have been affiliated with various other front organizations, both have defended individuals and organizations accused of having communist ties.

Says Commander Wagner:

"We [the Legion] have never demanded, as charged by Mrs. John G. Lee, President of the League of Women Voters of the United States, that the League repudiate the Freedom Agenda program.

"Nor have we infringed on the free speech of League members or participants in its program, as some elements in the League seem to believe. Our stand is perfectly plain: We just don't believe that our freedom can be fairly defined and defended by authors whose affiliation with communist front organizations leaves grave doubts as to their loyalty to the United States.

"In this same vein, we have not challenged the purpose or jeopardized pos-

sible constructive benefits of the Freedom Agenda program by suggesting that the League of Women Voters might better use the writings of countless loyal, learned Americans in its study projects."

As mentioned before, additional bias and prejudice frequently are injected into the program by local discussion leaders. This tendency for "liberals" to emerge in that role is not surprising, however, when considered in the light of the program's genesis.

The idea of such an undertaking first was proposed at top levels by Anna Lord Strauss, well-known New York liberal-One Worlder, former national President of the League of Women Voters and still one of its most influential behind-the-scenes powers. LWW sources say she convinced League directors of the merits of the idea, then approached the Fund For The Republic for a grant to undertake it.

Fund grants totaling \$111,000 soon were forthcoming to the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, a nonprofit, tax-exempt, Foundational offshoot of the League, and the Freedom Agenda program became fact instead of fancy.

The FA pamphlet on *How to Organize a Freedom Agenda Project* is itself a most revealing document. Other civic organizations and individual civic leaders, it says, should be brought into sponsorship of the projects as much as

possible, with LWW chapters subordinating their own sponsorship role—admittedly to gain greater prestige, and obviously so that if brickbats follow they would not all hit the League.

Publicity, the booklet says, is to be avoided until plans are all set and everything is ready to start operating—presumably in fear that premature leakage of plans might precipitate adverse criticism and forestall the project. It also suggests that members of "Initiating Committees," set up to get the local projects in operation, "should be persons who have a favorable attitude toward the purpose of the project . . . extremely important to avoid the inclusion of individuals who are known to have a strong bias on the subject." Meaning, undoubtedly, to bring in anti-anticommunists but avoid anticommunists.

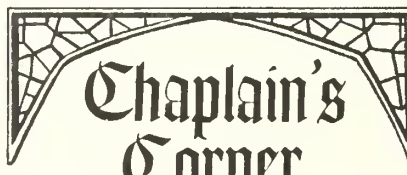
Such an interpretation of the organizational instructions explains fully, and is the only explanation of, how it happens that in almost every case, local discussion group leaders turn out to be those who follow the line that communism is simply another domestic political movement fully entitled to all freedoms and liberties of the Constitution. Rarely is there one willing to admit that communism is an alien conspiracy aimed at forcible overthrow of the United States Government and destruction of the very liberties of which communists now seek to take advantage.

National Headquarters of the League tells local units to avoid answering criticism of the program whenever possible. However, if it reaches a stage—and it has in many places—that some answer must be made, the League makes a major point of saying that the Fund For The Republic has made no effort, direct or indirect, to influence the program's operation or conduct.

Perhaps true; no one has produced evidence to the contrary. But it begs the point. The Fund has had no reason to seek to interfere; the program has been carried out exactly in accordance with its own notorious anti-anticommunist philosophy, and the Fund knew when it made its grants that, under the direction of Miss Strauss and her colleagues, it would be so carried out.

This, then, is the Freedom Agenda program—described by its sponsors as intended to "organize discussion groups on individual liberty . . . not committed to any particular point of view . . . rests on the conviction that honest discussion of the issues involved in contemporary questions of individual liberty is the best way to promote a healthy public atmosphere for constitutional government."

Criticism of the program would evaporate if it would operate on those announced principles. "We seek no



Chaplain's Corner

By Rabbi
DANIEL LOWY,
Congregation B'er Chayim
Chaplain, Post 13, Cumberland, Md.

Almighty God, Unto Thee we turn
in prayer in these crucial times.
Grant us wisdom and understanding
so that we may continue to pursue
the paths toward Brotherhood and
Peace. Help us remove all intoler-
ance and bigotry from our midst.
Fervently we invoke Thy blessing
upon our country and all who are
entrusted with its welfare. Inspire
them to continue their valiant and
noble efforts to guard this great land
from every enemy, pestilence, and
sorrow. Fortify us with determina-
tion, a better world in our time, and
Thy Kingdom of truth, justice, and
peace shall prevail over all the earth.
Amen.

quarrel," says Commander Wagner, "with the League of Women Voters or with any other responsible group in America. We seek only to protect our freedoms and our security against the real and present danger of communism."

The argument over individual liberties is between those who believe, along with The American Legion, that the communist conspiracy is the greatest threat to our freedom that has ever

arisen, and those who regard it as simply another domestic political movement.

Like the Fund For The Republic, the sponsors and leaders of the FA program are of the latter school and are committed to its particular point of view. Their bias is showing. As long as it exists, showing or hidden, they are incapable of conducting any truly fair and impartial study of Constitutional rights and liberties.

THE END

WILL '56 BRING A FLU EPIDEMIC?

(Continued from page 19)

invasion of Australia. It was deadliest in some tropical communities where the death rate was sometimes two and three times that of the United States.

"It sweeps the whole population before it, and the city in which we lived became a city of the dead," recalled Dr. Wilson G. Smillie, of Cornell University Medical College, who was in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in 1918.

"Not a wheel turned, not a factory ran, not a physician was on his feet. The place was devastated. It was like the story of the Great Plague, and all that one could hear would be an occasional wagon going by in the street with the old bell and the man shouting, 'Bring out your dead!'"

The influenza toll of the 1918-19 winter indeed rivaled the Great Plague and the greatest disease holocausts of history. In the United States the death total of 548,000 was more than ten times the American battle deaths for World War I. In India 12,500,000 died. The toll for the world was calculated at more than 20,000,000!

"No one knows whether this disaster will ever occur again," says Dr. A. M. M. Payne, of the World Health Organization, "for no one knows the combination of circumstances which

brought it about. . . . Assuming that it was caused by a variant of the influenza virus . . . a variation that has occurred once may occur again."

But the World War I pandemic set in motion research which has dispelled much of the mystery about flu. Up until that time science had much lore but little knowledge of it.

The name is simply Italian for "influence." With some justification, the Italians termed it both an influence of the devil and an influence of cold wind. What may have been an influenza epidemic was recorded as early as 412 B.C. by Hippocrates, the father of medicine.

An epidemic which hit the Indian of New England in 1618 and proved the salvation of the Plymouth colonists probably was influenza. It swept the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and Peru in 1732. There were pandemics in 1767, 1780, 1830, 1836, and 1847.

There was almost no influenza in the Western World between 1850 and 1889, but a very serious pandemic began that year. First reported in Siberia in May and June, it reached Russia in October; Germany and France in November; Spain, Italy, England, and the Eastern United States in December; the Middle West in January and the



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Dr. Scholl's SOLVEX

Pacific Coast a little later. It then spread to Australia. Since this time influenza has never dropped to its pre-1889 low level.

In 1892 Richard Pfeiffer, a German bacteriologist, found in patients a tiny bacillus which he believed responsible for the disease. He christened it *Hemophilus influenzae* and others called it by his name. But World War I research proved Pfeiffer's bacillus was not responsible for flu. Not every patient had the organism, and it was present in many healthy persons.

Evidence pointed to something smaller than a bacillus, but it was not until 1931 that Dr. Richard E. Shope of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research isolated an influenza virus. It was a hog virus, which, when accompanied by Pfeiffer's bacillus and similar organisms, caused wide disease among hogs.

Dr. Shope and others believed this hog virus a descendant of the human virus which swept the world in 1918. Careful research revealed that the virus survives from one generation of hogs to another in lungworms (which are parasites living in hogs) and earthworms which eat them and in turn are eaten by hogs.

The first human influenza virus, a Type A, was isolated in London in 1933, by Drs. Wilson Smith, Christopher H. Andrews, and Patrick Laidlaw. A year later Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., then of the Rockefeller Institute and now of the University of Michigan, isolated from a Puerto Rican what is now called the PR-8 strain of Type A.

In addition, the British scientists were able to give ferrets influenza by infecting their nostrils with throat washings from humans suffering with Type A influenza. Ferrets passed it to each other and also to laboratory mice.

Dr. Wilson Smith of England, Sir Macfarlane Burnet of Australia, and others discovered a few years later that the virus could be made to grow in the tissues of a chick embryo merely by injecting it into an egg. This led both to the production of vaccines and to the development of a means of identifying the virus. It was found to agglutinate or "clump" red blood cells.

Until 1940 only one influenza virus, Type A, was believed to exist. In that year Dr. Francis isolated the first of the Type B strains from a patient named Lee. Double infections from A and B strains occur in some epidemics, but this is rare.

Vaccines developed to protect against both strains were given large-scale tests by the Commission on Acute Respiratory Diseases of the United States Army, set up to avoid repetition in World War II of the 1918 influenza disaster. Dr. Francis was in charge, and one of the investigators was Dr. Jonas

Salk, who later won fame with his polio vaccine.

Tests involving thousands of soldiers showed an incidence of influenza of 2.2 per cent in the vaccinated compared with 7.11 in the unvaccinated. Thus vindicated, vaccination was extended, and World War II passed without any great epidemics of influenza. In an epidemic of Type B influenza in the winter of 1945 only one per cent or less of vaccinated service personnel was affected, while 10 to 13 per cent of the unvaccinated were stricken.

In 1946 a new Type A virus was isolated in Melbourne, Australia, against which then existing vaccines were ineffective. By February 1947 it reached the United States and there was a sudden epidemic. It was named A-Prime and was soon found all over the world.

The appearance of this strain led to the development of the current vaccine, which protects against A-Prime strains as well as A and B. As produced by the Lederle Laboratories division of American Cyanamid Company, for example, it is composed 22.22 per cent of antigens against the PR-8 strain of Type A; 22.22 per cent against the FM-1 strain of Type A-Prime; 22.22 per cent against the Conley strain of Type A-Prime; and 33.33 per cent against the Lee strain of Type B. The FM-1 strain is so named because it was first detected at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

A rare third type of influenza, Virus C, was identified by Dr. R. M. Taylor, of the Rockefeller Institute, in 1949. As it is both much less dangerous and much less frequent than other strains, protection against it has not been added in the vaccines as in the case of A-Prime. In fact, even laboratory cultivation of Virus C is difficult.

Appearance of the A-Prime virus caused the World Health Organization to set up a worldwide alerting system of 54 laboratories in 42 countries to watch for important new strains of viruses so that vaccines can be made for them. Should a dangerous new variation of influenza virus be found this spring in Chile, India, or Japan, carefully packed samples of it would be flown to the WHO World Influenza Centre in London and the WHO Strain Study Center for the Americas at the U. S. Public Health Service's Communicable Disease Center at Montgomery, Ala.

If the menacing virus appeared to be different from older strains, the Division of Biologics Standards of the National Institutes of Health and the vaccine manufacturers would agree upon a new vaccine formula. By summer Lederle Laboratories at Pearl River, N. Y., Parke Davis & Co. in Detroit, and laboratories in Indiana and Pennsylvania could be making it for fall use.

To summarize, the principal reasons

for believing that we will not have an influenza disaster of the 1918 proportions are these:

First, there are now both the sulfa drugs and antibiotics such as aureomycin and penicillin which deal effectively with pneumococci, streptococci, and staphylococci infections which may complicate influenza.

Second, an influenza vaccine now provides winter-long protection against all of the important virus strains detected in recent years. This has been given all members of the Armed Forces.

Third, the World Health Organization's worldwide detection service which keeps the vaccine up to date and which can warn of epidemics, it is hoped, in time to protect against them.

Many industrial companies provide vaccine for employees as a means of avoiding the loss of time and interruptions in production involved even in mild cases of influenza.

While the ordinary uncomplicated case of influenza is rarely fatal, the disease is dangerous to the very young and the old. Some authorities advocate annual immunization of the aged as a lifesaving measure.

This is now a simple matter, requiring only a single injection under the skin or into a muscle. While live viruses are employed in most vaccines, influenza vaccine, like the Salk polio vaccine, is a "killed" vaccine. The viruses have been killed by ultraviolet light and formalin. The reaction, if any, is brief and mild.

As a week is required to build up immunity, vaccination should be in advance of the expected outbreak. However, as the vaccine is derived from chick embryo material, it should not be given to persons allergic to eggs, chickens, or chicken feathers.

"Whenever an epidemic of influenza passes through a community," Sir Macfarlane Burnet has reported, "there is a sharp peak of deaths from various causes among the aged. Any elderly person rendered frail by physical disability is likely to succumb to an attack of influenza."

"This was heavily underlined during the 1951 influenza outbreak in Great Britain. In Liverpool, the epidemic passed like an angel of death amongst the old. During the peak week there were more deaths than in the worst week of the 1918-19 pandemic."

Incidentally, influenza and its complications killed 2,200 persons in the Netherlands in a few weeks in 1949. Many of these lives, authorities agree, could have been saved by vaccination.

Recovery from influenza provides immunity for a time against the particular virus strain involved but not against other types or important variations of the same type.

THE END

BEHIND THE PINK ACADEMIC FOG

(Continued from page 21)

of communists, of which the hysterical hostility to "McCarthyism" was only one expression. Though a disproportionately large number of communists were recruited from the ranks of teachers, and though many demonstrated an unusual and long-lingering affinity for communist front organizations, practically all now sincerely repudiate Soviet Communism. As an explanation for their earlier gullibility the attitude now is: "We never *really* believed in communism; and besides, when we believed in communist causes everyone else did, too; and furthermore, last year we all changed, and now we are completely different." But while the specifically communist shape of the vision has been temporarily modified, the vision itself persists, and in its persistence lies the basis of academic hostility to investigation of communist subversion.

Those entranced by the vision sense that communist doctrine springs from the same roots (economic determinism) as does their planned collectivism; that communists, too, believe that their secular reason can frame a new design for the world. Thus in communists they sense, not blood brotherhood, but an upsetting family resemblance. In those exposed by such inquiry they see a portrait of themselves because, though it be a caricature, the features have similar highlights. Though they cling to a different branch of belief, they are shaken when the common roots are exposed. Their protest emerges from an uneasy feeling that exposure of other visionaries reflects upon them. The heatedness of their counterattack (which, in its vindictiveness and name calling, violates many of the principles it pretends to defend) arises both from the sensitivity of professors and from the deep resentment we all feel when others borrow our own weapons and use them against us.

Courtesies of academic life (coupled with a very real fear of reprisals) shelter professors from a frank appraisal of their abilities by underlings or students. Insulated from tests which might deflate it, their self-esteem is sometimes stretched thin over limited abilities. When the burning light of critical scrutiny shines upon their unweathered sensitive skins, even though it be only by reflection, they feel real pain. Their acute anger is aroused when they sense that others can now attack them with the weapons which they themselves employ so effectively. They remember their secret glee as they used the technique of "collective guilt" to bludgeon munitions makers and "robber-baron" businessmen. They recall how they attached "guilt by association" to those

who were even remotely or indirectly associated with fascism. The shrillness of their denunciations serves to still a smaller inner voice which might otherwise whisper that they, too, use innuendo, hearsay, half-truths, and double standards of evidence to ruin careers.

Thus, from fear of being viewed in the light reflected by exposure of other visionaries, from oversensitivity which writhes in real pain at even indirect criticism, and from an acute awareness that weapons similar to their own can be turned upon them, liberal professors manufacture a pink fog through which



"TEN DOLLARS!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

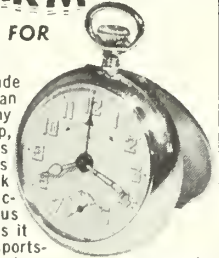
the public sees a distorted portrayal in which a minority of liberals are at the mercy of "reactionaries" and "enemies of education." Actually, the liberals themselves dominate many academic areas, and some of the techniques they privately use against conservatives are shockingly similar to those which they so loudly denounce in public.

Liberals, entranced by their visions and fortified with self-made formulas, range all the way from communists to "moderate progressives." Conservatives also vary in the depth of adherence to their principles, but most academic conservatives are characterized by broad inclination rather than by dogmatic conviction. They do not worship tradition simply because it is tradition, but they have a deep respect for time-tested values. They include property rights together with other rights as an essential aspect of unregimented society. They are skeptical of the unadulterated natural goodness and of the perfect reasonableness of human beings—including themselves. They doubt that the major problems of mankind will be

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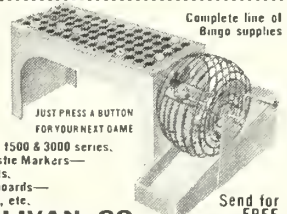
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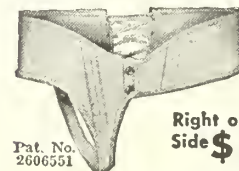
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solved by any formula, even though it be labelled *scientific*. They subscribe to the principle of individual responsibility and believe in the need for definite moral codes. They try to interpret social conditions in the light of history, experience, and philosophy as well as by "scientific" techniques which happen to be popular at the moment. They are allergic to grandiose plans for society, whether communist, socialist, or otherwise.

Conservatives are generally less adroit in their language, and tend to be disturbingly frank. Some are cursed with a sense of humor which pierces the inflated pretences of ritualized liberalism. Sensing their skepticism, liberals use a variety of techniques to nullify the influence of conservatives, and to advance the careers of more sympathetic colleagues.

Though you are a liberal, you cannot win academic advancement if you are also a certified idiot or a known burglar. Academic requirements do exist, and though some of these (such as fulfilling requirements for higher degrees, writing routine articles for professional journals, and writing textbooks) reward patience rather than brilliance, they do require some ability. Within a fairly narrow range of capacity and performance, however, a number of methods are used to advance some careers and to destroy or retard others. Today, such techniques are likely to be used against those who criticize the creed of liberalism, for few species are more vindictive than liberals whose tolerance has been questioned.

Standards for academic advancement, apart from a few definite requirements, are vague and illusive. In some instances no specific rules guide or protect those who attempt to rise in the rigidly class-conscious academic hierarchy. For those who find favor in the eyes of the dominant group, minor attainments are magnified into major achievements, while outstanding accomplishments by others can easily be minimized or ignored. Book reviews, for example, can be manipulated so as to exalt some works, while others of equal or greater merit (but critical of the liberal "line") are chopped to pieces by academic hatchetmen. To the degree that they do exist, the standards can be shuffled around like the peas in a shell game.

These techniques of preference and discrimination are so devious that objections can be smothered by double-talk and evasions. (For example, practically every case of academic discrimination against a conservative is lightly dismissed as arising only from "personal disagreement with established administrative policy.") Hints that a recommendation (required for promotion) because the standards are so vague) will

be permanently withheld hang over the heads of those who dare to challenge the system. These practices are so different from the public declarations that years of repeated experiences occur before one becomes aware of the facts which are artfully concealed under the fantasy of academic freedom. Those who profit by the situation find it easy to justify, while those who suffer from it become resigned to their fate.

Though academic administrators loudly proclaim their passion for independent scholarship, at the same time they shelter their conscience from evidence of injustice by promoting the fiction that all professors work together on a team. Any protest, therefore, no matter how legitimate, can be interpreted as the petty complaint of a dis-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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gruntled misfit who refuses to cooperate with the mythical team. Also underlying the failure to protest is the fear of *ad hominem* attack; a knowledge that innuendoes, half-truths, and scandalous rumors will be used in a merciless personal attack to justify the discrimination.

Outweighing other factors to virtually eliminate protests by conservatives is the nature of their character. Being conscious of their own imperfections, they are plagued by the feeling that perhaps a small amount of validity might be associated with the criticism directed against them, or to the acclaim which is manufactured to justify the advancement of their liberal colleagues. Liberals, on the other hand, being insulated by their smug self-righteousness, have no such handicap, and shriek loudly at either real or imagined injustice.

What part in such maneuvering for academic prestige and power is played by the widely publicized "science" and "the search for truth"? The role of these laudable principles is grossly exaggerated to the public. Many academic subjects require that established facts and accepted techniques be taught. The purpose of such teaching may include attempts to make the facts more nearly accurate or to improve the techniques which are used to interpret the facts, but "the search for truth" (in its commonly accepted sense) applies only remotely, if at all. With other topics (such as the social sciences) where the search for truth does apply in its ac-

cepted sense, the method of science, in its accepted sense, does not. Rather than "science" and "truth" the issues involve *scientism* (techniques which employ part, but not all, of scientific procedure; which have the appearance of science without possessing its substance; which borrow the prestige of science without attaining its validity) and different groups of factual data.

Whether certain facts rather than others are stressed depends upon the perspective from which the facts are examined, and liberal conviction or conservative inclination are the principal factors which determine this perspective, and hence the nature of the conclusions which are reached about the facts. To maintain balance in academic programs, both are needed. And the issue does not involve the suppression of either, but a restoration of the balance where one seriously outweighs the other.

Several measures could be taken to curtail excesses of preference and discrimination which now exist in academic life. Administrators could profitably employ some of the time they now devote to making completely unrealistic speeches about academic freedom from their front porches and take a look at their own backyards. They could establish and enforce fairly simple and equitable standards for promotion. They could reduce the amount of fancy ball-handling and keep an eye on the "team" which now protects them from the opposing line to see if those who try to get through are being roughed up. To do this they could stress that it is not only a privilege, but a responsibility—certainly not a minor form of heresy—to appeal instances of discrimination to them and to the trustees. They could rotate committees and lesser administrative officers between those of liberal conviction and those of conservative inclination.

Most importantly, the principles upon which these educational institutions are founded should be publicized. Are they endowed, and are they granted tax-exemption primarily to promote the programs of liberals? Such basic principles should be made real, or they should be publicly abandoned. Trustees should either assume *active responsibility* to perpetuate their trust, or they should abandon their role as rubber-stamp fronts behind which academic politicians actually run the institution. In the nature of the current situation, trustees are needed to protect the rights of conservatives, to assure that both sides of controversial issues continue to be heard, and to expose the jagged rocks on which conservatives now founder as they attempt to steer their academic careers through the pink fog of liberalism.

THE END



(Continued from page 5)

The USS *Constitution*, better known as "Old Ironsides" was saved by nationwide contributions, and there's no reason why the *Olympia* can't be saved the same way.

Arthur T. Lou
Philadelphia

MORE MURROW

Sir: The Edward R. Murrow broadcast on the farm crisis was a story of untruth, sensational and filled with propaganda. It was what I would call demagoguery of the worst form. It gave the impression that thousands of farmers are being driven off their farms through the bankruptcy route. The bankers had taken over. Why was Iowa, the oasis of the farm belt, picked to show a farmer who was supposed to be bankrupt and selling out? Last summer Iowa was picked out as the show spot for the top government agriculture communists to visit. Was this Iowa farmer forced to sell his tractor, farm machinery, cattle, hogs and baby carriage? (Their seven-year-old boy was a little large to ride in a baby carriage.) Mr. Murrow deviated from the facts in this Iowa farmer's sale. He did not tell the public this particular farmer was living on a rented farm; was selling out lock, stock and barrel and going to California to make his future home. He did not tell the American people this supposed bankrupt farmer bought a new \$3,000 automobile to take his family out to the West Coast. He did not ask the bankers of Iowa how many farm mortgages had been foreclosed, if any.

Gaylord H. Allspaugh
Spencer, Ind.

IRON CURTAIN GOODS

Sir: I am employed in the vicinity of 23rd Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City. Several times I have had occasion to walk down that street and I have seen store windows filled with merchandise made behind the Iron Curtain. Perhaps it would not bother most people, however, my brother was killed in Korea fighting against the communists and here are firms handling this type of merchandise and benefiting from it. I do not know whether anything can actually be done about this, but I just wanted to get this off my chest. I did not know of any other group who would be interested in this, other than your organization.

M. Donovan
New York City

SUN NEVER SETS

Sir: When British colonialism was in its heyday, they boasted that the sun never set on the British Empire. Now we have the dubious distinction of being able to say the sun never sets on the countries our Government gives our tax money to; the sun never sets on the countries which our servicemen are "policing"; the sun never sets on the white crosses that mark the last resting places of the flower of our young manhood.

H. B. McClellen
Cameron, Tex.

POLITICS?

Sir: The recent Truman speech claiming that the Eisenhower administration was responsible for the communist successes in Asia is further proof that truth in political campaigns is not important. Those who remember what took place in Asia know that Truman "leashed" Chiang Kai-shek and General Douglas MacArthur and thereby helped to present the important China mainland and a good part of Korea to the communists. The calamitous MacArthur "leashing" was beyond correction or restoration. Some of us may also remember that the Korean invasion began shortly after the Truman administration announced publicly that Korea was not necessary for our defensive plans. It then treated as "untouchable" the China airfields from which the communists sent their planes to kill our soldiers. The Truman conduct in China and Korea will be found among the most tragic pages in the history of our country. In Korea we left 33,417 American soldiers dead and brought home 103,269 wounded.

Nathan D. Shapiro
Brooklyn

NO RABBIT SCARE

Sir: Those of us living in the San Juan Islands get quite a laugh out of the "scare" writers back East who have been having a field day with our "menace to America"—San Juan rabbits, but I'm writing to try and straighten you out on a couple of items that were in your March issue on the San Juan rabbits. First, Smith Island is a 700- x 500-yard rock that is approximately 9 1/2 miles off the southern end of San Juan Island and as far as I can find there are not and never have been any crops to suffer "severe damage." If the San Juan rabbit could take over this country of ours, why hasn't it done so right in the State of Washington where sportsmen have been planting them by the thousands for over 30 years?

Hal Rogers
Friday Harbor, Wash.

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My Neighbor's Dog

*He has a drowsy, hangdog way,
And well, indeed, he might.
Poor thing, he has to sleep all day
So he can bark all night.*

— RICHARD ARMOUR

It's Only Fair

A crooner had made \$150,000 during the course of the year, and someone remarked with some awe that this was more than the President makes.

"Naturally," shrugged the crooner. "He can't sing worth a damn."

— HAROLD HELFER

Painful Mirrors

If we could but see ourselves as others see us, we'd never speak to them again!

— HOWIE LASSETER



"There's a special PTA meeting tonight—just you, my teacher and the principal."

Meager Results

*With care I count each calorie
When eating, also drinking;
Yet my reducing seems to be
A case of wishful shrinking.*

— HAL CHADWICK

Solitaire

Four old cronies were sitting in the back room of the general store in a small Connecticut town playing poker when the sheriff crashed through the door and said, "Well, gambling again, eh? This time I'm going to take you fellows in to teach you a lesson." The first old fellow spoke up saying, "Not me, Sheriff, I just dropped in to talk." The sheriff turned to the second man, who drawled, "Wasn't playin', Sheriff, just visitin'." The sheriff looked at the third man and inquired, "What have you got to say?" The third old codger languidly replied, "Not guilty, Sheriff, I just came in to warm up at the stove." The fourth man sat quietly through the whole scene studying the cards in his hand, and the sheriff, with a smile of victory on his face, turned to the fourth man and said, "Well, you can't deny that you've been playing." The



Parting Shots

fourth old gray-hair continued to look at the cards he was holding and in a plaintive voice asked, "Now, Sheriff, who would I be playing with?"

— JACK HERBERT

The Upward Climb

Our standard of living is so high now very few people can afford it.

— CARL ELLSTAM

Hidden Meaning

It was during fleet exercises in the Pacific that a newly promoted commander was placed as the captain of a destroyer. His orders were simply to act as escort to a larger vessel, but in his eagerness to do a good job with his first command he got a little excited and after becoming lost in a heavy fog that closed in over the area, he

wound up acting as escort for the wrong ship, a ship on which the admiral happened to be. The admiral identified the other ship and sent a message by radio at once.

"Here's a special message from the admiral," reported a sailor on the bridge of the destroyer. "It's to you personally, sir."

"Read it at once," snapped the captain.

"Of all the blundering, stupid, idiotic morons," read the sailor, "you take the cake!"

"Have that decoded at once!" ordered the captain, with a stern look.

— DAN BENNETT

The World Goes 'Round

Lots of fellows who talk like big wheels turn out to be merely spokesmen.

— MAURICE SELTZER

Bedtime Story

Sing a song of TV for the Little Ones;
Four and twenty jailbirds packing tommy guns.

When the tale is finished, the blood is ankle-deep.

Isn't that a pretty dish to send the kids to sleep?

— HOWARD WINLEY

Dull Bit

A bore is a person whose view is constantly drilled into you!

— G. H. PATT

Ball—and Chain

"Sorry I can't go bowling with you tomorrow night, Jenkins told a coworker, "but the wife wants me to stay home and watch TV with her."

"Huh!" snorted his companion. "Before you got married you said you'd be the boss or know the reason why!"

"Yeah," replied Jenkins. "Now I know the reason why."

— E. G. KERNAN



"We'll have to be very careful—the game warden here is real sharp!"

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TED KLUSZEWSKI, Redlegs' League leader in total hits, says: "Give me Camels every time! Taste rich, smoke mild."



BOB LEMON, Cleveland pitching ace and a 10-year Camel smoker: "Camel's my choice for flavor and mildness!"



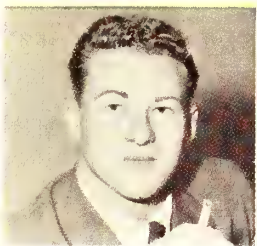
HARVEY KUENN, Tiger shortstop, says this: "Camel's the richest-tasting cigarette I've found. Smokes mild, too."



RICHIE ASHBURN, N. L. batting champ, Phils' outfielder. "Can't touch Camels for good taste and mildness," he says.



WARREN SPAHN, Milwaukee, leads League in total games won. "Camels have what it takes," says Warren.



JACKIE JENSEN, Red Sox, who tied for League R.B.I. title in '55: "No other cigarette even comes close to Camels!"



WHITEY LOCKMAN, N. Y. Giants, declares: "I've switched back to Camels — the best cigarette I've found!"



TOMMY BYRNE, Yankee pitching hero last year, says this: "Camels have more flavor—and they smoke mild!"



YOGI BERRA, star Yankee catcher and key man on Bombers: "Camels' good, rich taste gives me real pleasure."



BOB GRIM, steady Yankee "clutch" pitcher, says: "Camels taste good 'n rich, smoke smooth and mild."

More pure pleasure!

That's what you get in Camels — by far America's most popular cigarette! Camels give more pleasure to more smokers today than any other brand. Try Camels! You'll see right quick why Camel's in a league by itself for good, rich taste and smooth mildness.



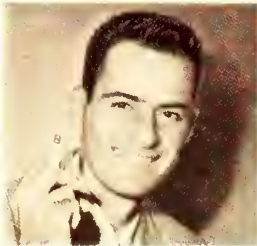
HARVEY HADDIX, Cardinals' southpaw, says: "I found that Camels have much richer flavor, and they're mild!"



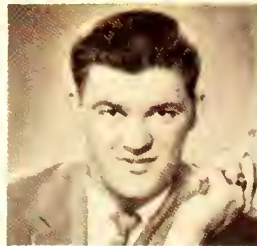
BILLY PIERCE, White Sox, '55 E.R.A. pitching champ: "I go for Camels because they taste rich, smoke mild."



JOE COLLINS, Yankee first baseman. Joe reports: "Camels' rich flavor and real mildness add up to more pleasure."



JERRY COLEMAN, infielder for the Yankees: "Nothing better than taking it easy with a mild, rich-tasting Camel."



BILLY HOEFFT, Tiger hurler, led Majors in shutouts. "Can't beat Camels' good, rich taste and real mildness," he says.

Only Camels taste so rich, yet smoke so MILD!